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Austrian Jews say they're being harassed Israeli expert to sit on Waldheim probe

VIENNA (Reuters). — The Austrian government has asked a retired Swiss history professor to head a commission of experts to investigate President Kurt Waldheim's past as a Nazi officer, and he, in turn, says he will invite a prominent Israeli to sit on the commission.

Foreign Minister Alois Mock told a news conference that Hans Rudolf Kurtz, 72, had agreed to head the commission after being approached by Austrian officials.

In a Swiss Radio interview last night, Kurtz said a prominent, high-ranking Israeli officer would be invited to join the commission. He gave no indication of whom he had in mind. But the historian said members of the World Jewish Congress, which raised the allegations against Waldheim, would not be asked to join.

"Within the next few days, the Austrian government will send a letter to Prof. Kurtz officially informing him that he has

been appointed to head the commission of inquiry," Mock said.

"Prof. Kurtz will have a free hand in the selection of members of his panel," he stressed.

Alarmed Jewish students appealed to Austrian political leaders to condemn what they said is an upsurge in anti-Semitic incidents involving, among others, Waldheim supporters.

"Jews are again not safe on the streets of Vienna in the year 1987," said a statement released by the Association of Jewish University Students of Austria. It said the situation is "serious and threatening."

Paul Grosz, the president of the 8,000-member Jewish community, confirmed that people discernible as Jews by their hats or hair style were being abused in public but said he had not heard of physical attacks.

"It happens often enough," Grosz told the AP. "People pursue Jews by car, roll down their window and shout at them: 'You'll be next in line,' making a slashing sign with the index finger across the neck."

Grosz said that Jewish schoolchildren were also the target of anti-Semitic abuse.

Austria yesterday formally protested Israel's condemnation of the forthcoming meeting at the Vatican. Thomas Klestil, general secretary of the Austrian foreign ministry, summoned Israel's charge d'affaires in Vienna, Gideon Yarden, to deliver the protest. Austria labelled the Israeli protests "interference in Austrian affairs."

Despite protests from Israel and Jewish communities around the world, Pope John Paul II is going ahead with his scheduled meeting with Waldheim on Thursday, Vatican officials said yesterday.

(Continued on back page)

Egged, radio/TV strikes over

Histadrut raises tension in wage talks

By PINHAS LANDAU and JEFF BLACK

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim is facing his stiffest test in his 15 months in office after the Histadrut yesterday deliberately raised the tension in the public sector wage talks by declaring a formal wage dispute. This declaration will allow the public sector trade unions to commence strike or other disruptive actions after a two-week cooling-off period. The Histadrut action follows the deadlock in negotiations between the Histadrut and the Treasury on the wage talks.

The nature of possible sanctions has not been made public but the Trade Union Department, headed by Haim Haberfeld, has established an "action headquarters" to plan future protests.

Haberfeld said the Histadrut preferred serious negotiations to strike action but explained: "We decided to declare a labour dispute because, to my sorrow, there has been no real

progress in the negotiations." He told *The Jerusalem Post* that the announcing of a labour dispute does not automatically mean a strike will follow 14 days later. "There are many twists and turns," he said, in the negotiating procedure.

But the Histadrut's scare tactics have failed to have any impact on the Treasury, at least so far. Maintaining a firm business-as-usual stance, senior officials stressed that there was no possibility of the Treasury backing down from its position against real-wage rises in the public sector.

Even the Histadrut tacitly admitted that nothing had yet changed, by agreeing to continue negotiations with the Treasury as planned. However, the labour unions regard Thursday's round of talks as crucial in determining whether, and to what extent, they will go ahead with their threat to disrupt work.

It is rumoured that the Treasury will make some concession to the Histadrut on one of its demands on

(Continued on back page)

In dramatic climbdown Seoul leader now ready to meet rivals

SEOUL (AP). — In a dramatic turnaround President Chun Doo Hwan yesterday agreed to meet opposition leaders to try to end nationwide protests. His opponents, however, insist that before the demonstrations and all political detainees be released first.

The presidential statement came as thousands of students clashed with riot police near college campuses in the capital in the 13th day of large-scale protests. Scattered violence was reported elsewhere in the country, but most protests were peaceful.

Chun said he was willing to meet Kim Young Sam, head of the Reunification Democratic Party, and other opposition groups, and is willing to consider demands for reforms. In the past, Chun has repeatedly ruled out compromise or concessions.

These are clear indications that the government will back down further and release many of the people detained during the unrest. The meeting between Chun and Kim is expected in the next two or three days.

The latest developments came as the U.S. stepped up its efforts to

help restore political calm in the country. Washington has urged both sides to resume talks and avoid violence.

Roh Tae Woo, head of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, announced the president's decision after holding what he called frank talks with Chun. The party nominated Roh, Chun's choice to succeed him when his seven-year term expires in February, on June 10. The opposition drive to unseat the government began the same day and has produced the worst political violence since Chun took power in 1980 with military backing.

One of the main opposition demands is a constitutional change to elect the president directly. The opposition says the current electoral college system guarantees power to the ruling party.

In yesterday's protests, scores of students improvised helmets out of orange and yellow plastic salad bowls when they went up against riot police and armoured cars surrounding Yonsei University.

"We Shall Overcome," the students sang in Korean.



Fred Astaire, seen here in his Hollywood heyday tapping with his most famous dancing partner Ginger Rogers, died of pneumonia in Los Angeles yesterday at the age of 88. (Story page 3.) (Reuters)

Nakash's last stand today

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter
William Nakash's four-year flight from French justice may finally come to an end in the High Court of Justice this morning. His attorneys will stage a last-minute attempt to countermand yesterday's decision by Justice Minister Avraham Shafir to extradite Nakash to France.

In a statement yesterday, Shafir stressed the unequivocal findings of a special Justice Ministry team that no "tangible, real and highly probable" danger to Nakash's life existed in French jails, and the equally unambiguous recommendation of the attorney general "that I must extradite."

Shafir, whose original decision to allow Nakash to stay in Israel was overturned by the High Court in March, said that "from the first day," Nakash's attorneys had "emphasized" the dangers lurking in France for their client, "and this had been the main reason for my previous decision" not to extradite.

Nakash's attorneys, Melan Roth and Rabbi Shmua Melan, plan to ask the High Court today to stay the extradition until Shafir's decision is reviewed. They will attack the thoroughness of the ministry team's examination of Nakash's claims, cite the lack of "reciprocity" in French attitudes toward extradition, and raise the "human aspect" of Nakash's extradition, a claim fortified yesterday by the news that Nakash's wife, Rina, was in her second month of pregnancy.

Although the Prisons Service had not allowed Rina Nakash a conjugal visit during the past ten months, she had become pregnant through artificial insemination, Roth said. Since early last year, he said, the Prisons Service had periodically approved the transfer of Nakash's sperm to hospital where it had been frozen. Two months ago Rina Nakash had undergone artificial insemination, he said.

Roth, born in France, also plans to fight Nakash's extradition from the French side, by going to Paris this week to appeal to the French justice minister to agree to Nakash serving out his prison term in Israel.

Another last-resort weapon in Nakash's arsenal is a Jerusalem Rabbinical Court order barring him from leaving the country before granting his wife a divorce. The matter was raised in March's High Court proceeding, but the court's judgment suggested that this was mainly a procedural matter. Legal sources said last night that it could postpone the actual implementation of Nakash's extradition.

Justice Ministry officials will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Religious parties seek 'ambush'

By ASHER WALLFISH

The religious parties are searching for ways to exploit the absence abroad of over half a dozen Alignment MKs in order to push through legislation aimed at hampering the Conservative and Reform streams in Judaism.

This morning in the House Committee, Prof. Avner Shiki hopes to get a ruling whereby the perennial amendment to the Law of Return, stipulating that conversions may only be according to Halacha, can be brought up tomorrow.

The question is whether the amendment requires a cooling-off period of 60 days, or only 30 days, which would end this week.

Meanwhile, in the Knesset Presidium yesterday, Speaker Shlomo Millel confirmed that he had promised a group of MKs last week that they could travel abroad in complete confidence that no legislation concerning conversions would be put onto the plenum agenda this week, thus catching them unaware.

The ultra-Orthodox Shas faction was still pressuring the other religious factions to line up behind its own measure, the amendment to the Change of Religion Ordinance. This measure would compel all those who converted to Judaism abroad to receive the endorsement of the Chief Rabbinate, before the Interior Ministry could register them as Jews.

The National Religious Party faction sent a delegation to the two chief rabbis yesterday to seek a ruling on it.

Mengele twins to be compensated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Germany has agreed to compensate 83 Mengele twins for the physical and mental anguish suffered at the hands of Nazi Dr. Joseph Mengele, Israeli attorney Arye Ben-Tov announced yesterday.

According to the agreement, the West German Treasury will pay each twin a one-time payment of between 20,000 and 25,000 marks (\$11,000-\$14,000).

The twins, who were used by Mengele for his genetic experiments, formed an association two years ago to demand compensation.

Accused hurt on way to court

Demjanjuk trial reopens

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Demjanjuk war crimes trial reopened yesterday after a five-week recess, one hour late and in the absence of the accused.

But any speculation that John Demjanjuk was trying to emulate Klaus Barbie in Lyons, who is boycotting his trial, was soon disabused by presiding judge Dov Levin. "On his way to Jerusalem from the Ramle jail, the accused accidentally suffered a slight injury. A doctor had examined him. We've decided to carry on the trial without him."

What had happened was that the police van lurching around a curve had caused the mannequin Demjanjuk to slide off his bench and hit his head and shoulder. The same thing had happened at the very outset of the trial.

Levin told Demjanjuk's defence counsel Mark O'Connor that "if your client is interested in hearing the witness, let him come in."

O'Connor: "Demjanjuk told me that he is unable to sit in the courtroom."

Levin: "We have medical testimony that he is able to be present. But if he prefers to listen from his cell, we are agreeable."

Thus, the morning session was held without the accused, but for the

4 o'clock afternoon session, John Demjanjuk, looking as fit as ever, took his usual place between his police guard and his interpreter. Yesterday's witness for the prosecution was Dr. Shmuel Spector, 63, who heads the Centre for Holocaust Teaching at Yad Vashem. An expert on Ukrainian-Jewish history, on which he has written a book, he spent the war years in Russia. He has been associated with Yad Vashem for over 30 years.



DEMJEANJUK ON TRIAL

Spector described in detail the efforts of Ukrainian ex-prisoners of war to establish under German aegis what finally became the two divisions of the Ukrainian Liberation Army, under Lt.-Gen. Pavlov Shandruk.

The burden of Spector's testimony, as elicited by state-attorney Yona Blatman, relates to Demjanjuk's alibi. On the first day of the trial, on February 16, O'Connor said that his client was taken prisoner in

the Crimean peninsula in 1941 and brought to a camp at Rowno, in the Ukraine, where he stayed until the autumn of 1942. He was then held under inhuman conditions at a camp near Chelm for another 18 months, according to this account.

From this camp, he was taken together with 300 other prisoners to a camp near Gratz, in Austria, which belonged to the Ukrainian Liberation Army, said O'Connor. "He thus became a traitor in the eyes of the Soviets."

Demjanjuk remained with this army until the end of the war, according to O'Connor.

On his arrival here in February 1946, medical examination showed that Demjanjuk had what seemed like the remains of a scratched-out tattoo mark under his right armpit. This would indicate that, contrary to his alibi, he had served as an auxiliary SS man and had been provided with the blood group tattoo, which was given to many, but not all, SS men.

Spector described how the unit Demjanjuk says he joined was first called the 14th Waffen SS Division, then became the Galicia Division and finally the First Division of the Ukrainian Liberation Army. This army, incidentally, was separate

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Shoots soldier in the leg at Jerusalem intersection

Over-zealous policeman quick on the draw

By ANDY COURT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A sergeant-major in the regular army who was shot by a plainclothes policeman on Sunday night said yesterday that he was shot as he tried to get out of his friend's car, in response to the policeman's orders. Yitzhak Daniel, 27, of Ramat Eshkol was recovering from a leg wound at Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus. He said the incident occurred about 7 p.m. Two plainclothes policemen approached the car at the Mandelbaum intersection in East Jerusalem.

"One of them smashed the car window with his revolver and told me to get out. I got one leg out of the car and then I felt the bullet in my thigh," Daniel said. The police, however, say that Daniel was shot during a chase and that the car's rear-seat passengers were suspected of drug dealing. The two policemen involved in the incident were Border Police working in civilian clothes, according to Police Spokesman Rafi Levy.

The incident is under investigation, Levy said.



Magen David Adom medics treat the soldier hurt in Sunday night's shooting incident. (Rahamim Israeli)

Daniel told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that a police investigator visited him in hospital yesterday and told him that he was in the clear. But Levy could not confirm last night whether or not charges would be levelled against any of the four people in the car.

The drama began Sunday evening after Daniel and a friend left the Central Command soccer championship at the YMCA ground and picked up two men seeking a lift to the Musrara neighbourhood, Daniel said.

The car was stopped at a traffic light at the Mandelbaum junction when the trouble began. The police say that there was a chase before the car halted. A man who lives near the intersection said he heard sirens before he heard shots.

Daniel said that a police officer who happened to be driving by witnessed the shooting and took the revolver from the plainclothes policeman's hand. He says the officer shouted to the policeman: "How could you do this? You're an idiot!" Daniel says he plan to file a complaint.

Deal ends radio, TV sanctions

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A compromise reached between the Histadrut and the Treasury last night means that radio and television will resume normal broadcasts today. Both went on the air late last night.

The agreement was signed after a stormy three-hour meeting chaired by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, who refused to admit any Broadcasting Authority technicians on whose behalf the Histadrut last Friday called a strike over a retroactive 6 per cent pay rise.

Last night the Histadrut capitulated and agreed that the salary increase would be conditional. The condition as not specified in writing, but IBA chairman Micha Yisroel and director-general Uri Porat later told reporters that the technicians would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Egged responds to Shamir

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Egged yesterday called off plans for a full strike after Prime Minister Shamir appealed to the cooperative to resume normal service.

Ending a week of disruptions to many of its lines, Egged decided to operate all routes past the designated strike-hour of 6 p.m. following Shamir's promise that negotiations for a new contract would begin immediately. Egged officials said they also received assurances that they would be supplied with enough fuel to resume service.

Negotiations between Egged and the Transport and Finance ministries are to resume today, Transport Minister Haim Corfu said yesterday upon returning from a week-long trip in France. After being briefed by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Peres upbeat in London

By DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. — Arriving in Britain yesterday at the start of a four-nation tour of Europe that he hopes will break the current Middle East peace deadlock, Foreign Minister Peres played down reports that King Hussein has set an August 1 deadline for progress towards a peace conference. Peres said that Hussein had set no time limit, and that the reports were inaccurate.

Asked whether he believed Jordan would attend a peace conference without the PLO, Peres reiterated the three conditions Hussein has set: Yasser Arafat's acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, renunciation of terror, and agreement to Palestinian representation within a united Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He pointed

out that Arafat has yet to meet any of them.

Sources in the Peres camp told *The Jerusalem Post* that they believed Hussein would "not let the PLO over the doorstep" of an international conference.

Speaking to reporters from his hotel suite in the midst of a rain-swept London, Peres said that he intended to reach an "understanding" with Europe, over conditions for an international peace conference, similar to that he has reached with Jordan and the U.S.

Peres is to meet with Prime Minister Thatcher for a full hour today, and will later hold talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. Peres is among the first foreign leaders to see Thatcher since her election victory on June 11.

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AMSTERDAM	8	16	10	Cloudy
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GENEVA	11	16	10	Cloudy
PARIS	11	16	10	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Warmer in hills and centre of country	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	20	18-31	31
Golan	20	14-32	34
Nahariya	20	14-32	34
Safed	18	17-29	31
Haifa Port	18	17-29	31
Tiberias	18	17-29	31
Nazareth	18	17-29	31
Alona	18	17-29	31
Shomron	18	17-29	31
Tel Aviv	20	18-29	30
B-G Airport	20	17-30	32
Jericho	20	17-30	32
Galil	20	17-30	32
Beersheba	19	15-34	35
Eilat	9	24-39	38

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir last night was made an honorary fellow of the Histadrut Teachers Union as part of the union's annual Teachers Day celebrations.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel yesterday received the new Austrian Ambassador John Bruce Campbell.

The Speaker also received sons of the late righteous gentile Aristides de Sousa Mendes, Juan and Philippe Mendes who are in Israel as guests of the Righteous Gentiles Department of Yad Vashem.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Joseph P. Sternstein, national president of the American Jewish Congress, arrived in Jerusalem for the General Assembly and KSL/JNF meetings.

Alain Goldman chosen Paris chief rabbi

PARIS. — The Consistoire Israélite, the body representing the Jewish community of France, yesterday elected Alain Goldman as chief rabbi of Paris for a seven-year term.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

As Peres seeks support in Europe:

Shamir: Nobody takes conference idea seriously

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir hammered another nail into the coffin of the international conference on Middle East peace yesterday, when he told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that "nobody takes the idea of an international conference seriously now."

This was the prime minister's scathing valedictory to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres who left yesterday on his tour of four European countries to drum up support for the conference.

Asking why he did not stop Peres from canvassing for an idea which the government had not approved, Shamir said with a trace of irony: "Peres is the foreign minister. How could I dream of forcing him to stay at home under house arrest?"

In reply to another questioner, Shamir said: "The whole world knows that Israel did not decide to go to an international conference and that, hence, nobody can commit Israel to attend one. So nothing more need be said."

Shamir said that no matter where

Peres goes, he cannot commit Israel to a dead-end proposal. He said that just because the Arabs have not yet accepted the principle of direct peace talks, that does not mean that Israel should discard the principle. "We are, after all, 50 per cent of the Middle East dispute," he said.

Asked about the visit to Israel next month of a Soviet consular delegation, Shamir confirmed that Peres had ordered visas granted to the Soviet officials with his knowledge and approval. While the principle of reciprocity must be maintained, Shamir said, the element of simultaneity was secondary.

"We have to make use of the visit in order to improve our relations with the Soviet regime," he said.

Asked why Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens aired his proposal to let the expelled villagers of Irit and Birim return to their former homes in Galilee, without his own Likud party having reached consensus on the proposal, Shamir said: "The Likud is not a monolithic church. Every member can air ideas as he chooses."

Yossi Beilin:

No Soviet assurance of reciprocal visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The principle of reciprocity, by which an Israeli consular delegation will be sent to Moscow after a similar visit from a Soviet delegation, has not been assured. Foreign Ministry Political Director-General Yossi Beilin said yesterday.

"The principle wasn't agreed upon, it was unilaterally proposed by us in contacts with the Soviets earlier this year when they asked to come to Israel. We told them that the visas would be granted if within a short time they permitted an Israeli delegation to enter the Soviet Union," Beilin told diplomatic correspondents.

"I am aware that they said they would not accede to our demand," Beilin said. Personally, he believed that the Israeli delegation would be allowed to visit Moscow, eventually.

"I don't think that there is any importance to an Israeli delegation in itself," Beilin said. "We will not retreat from the principle of renewing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and we will not accept

any substitute for it. We have no interest in making the consular delegation a substitute for a dialogue with the Soviets," he said.

The Soviet delegation, due to arrive early next month, will be able to meet with senior government officials only if it initiates such meetings, he said. The Foreign Ministry has decided that Israel will not initiate any talks on matters besides consular affairs, which are the declared purpose of the visit, he added.

Officials in the National Security Council in Washington believe that Israel and Jordan should reach an understanding about the future arrangement in the area before the start of an international peace conference and direct negotiations, said Beilin.

Such an understanding will benefit Israel, and the other parties, these officials believe, Beilin said. However, State Department officials support starting negotiations even without a prior understanding on its goals.

Arab general strike due tomorrow

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel's Arab sector is due to shut down tomorrow in response to the call for a one-day general strike by leaders of the community. More than 130,000 Israeli Arabs employed by Jewish concerns and public institutions are expected to participate in the protest against the government's "apartheid policies."

Arab leaders, at a press conference here yesterday, called on Police Minister Haim Bar Lev to help ensure that the day passes quietly after police in Nazareth allegedly detained youngsters distributing strike leaflets.

The strike committee members said they did not want a repetition of the Land Day riots in 1976 in which six Arabs were killed and dozens injured, or of the violent clashes that occurred in Nazareth five years ago during demonstrations against the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Mahmoud Younis, a member of the Histadrut Central Committee, stressed that the strike was to press for equal rights for all Arab citizens of Israel, and was not about the issue of Palestinian nationalism.

Younis, from the village of Arrara in the Triangle, expressed disappointment at the Histadrut Central Committee's decision on Sunday to support the call for equal rights, but not the strike itself.

Younis called on Jews to support the strikers by coming to Arab towns and villages.

The Arab leaders said municipal services and schools in the country's 46 Arab towns and villages would be shut tomorrow, in addition to shops and all other businesses.

Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens said yesterday that the Treasury had promised to allocate the Arab local authorities an additional NIS 20 million beyond their allotment in the state budget.

Replying in the Knesset to five motions for the agenda about the strike, Arens urged that it be cancelled and that the Arab community advance its claims by peaceful means.

Tel Avivians can ride, but they can't breathe

By JONATHAN KARP
For the Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — While residents here have been essentially immune to the disruptions in Egged's urban service — thanks to the Dan bus cooperative — they have singularly suffered from the stench of another job action.

Garbage has piled up on sidewalks and in streets throughout the city after some 200 municipal sanitation drivers reduced their work hours last Thursday to protest against their low salaries. Kikar Malchei Yisrael, in front of City Hall, was no exception.

The city, which had been negotiating a new wage pact with the drivers for the past three months, broke off the talks immediately, arguing that the disruptions violated the old agreement and were initiated without proper notice, as required in such labour disputes.

The drivers deny that there are any disruptions. "There aren't any. It's all a provocation by the

municipality," Shalom Darhi, head of the drivers' committee, said yesterday. "We are simply working-to-rule."

Noting that garbage collection in Tel Aviv has jumped significantly — 30 per cent from 1985 to 1986 — the drivers are demanding more pay for their efforts to keep the city clean.

City spokesman Benny Cohen said yesterday that city had agreed in principle to raise salaries, but only if the sanitation workers, accepted a greater workload and a new arrangement for garbage collection.

The current system, according to Cohen, is too cumbersome to be effective. He said that after sanitation crews empty trash cans, separate crews collect boxes. Street sweepers are the third step in the clean-up process.

The first two steps are inefficient, he observed. Street sweepers often refuse to do their job where residents have dumped garbage after the collection crews have passed through.

"The city always stays a little dirty because no one is really in charge of cleaning the streets," Cohen said.

At the moment, the city is more than a little dirty. Cohen called the sanitation drivers "sanctions" criminal, and said that although specific plans had not been made, the city would take court action if they continued. He added that the workers' salaries would drop this month as a result of their shortened hours.

The drivers claimed their average take-home money pay is about NIS 900, lower than the city's figure of more than NIS 1,000. Furthermore, they argued that having to work after midnight and in the wee hours of the morning prevented them from holding other jobs to supplement their income.

Darhi said that the drivers had many demands, but he would not reveal them. "Call me in a few days," he said, indicating that the drivers would press on with their job action.



Rina Nakash, whose husband may be extradited to France on a murder charge, was forcibly removed yesterday from the entrance to the Justice Ministry, where she has been staging a hunger strike. (Habamah Israeli)

contact French authorities in the next few days to work out technical details of Nakash's transfer to France. If extradited, Nakash will face a retrial on charges of killing an Arab in the town of Besancon in February 1983.

Shari's decision received half-hearted congratulations from the MKs who had petitioned against his earlier decision to the contrary.

Shari's decision received half-hearted congratulations from the MKs who had petitioned against his earlier decision to the contrary. MK Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) said "better late than never;" MK Dedi Zucker (CRM) said that "it is regrettable that Shari needed the reprimand of the High Court and public disgrace in order to do the obvious;" MK Elazar Granot (Mapam) said that he is happy that "once again Israel is a country where it is more important to be innocent than to be Jewish;" and MK Mordechai Virshupski (Shinui) said that "it is hard to escape the feeling that in Israel, today, one has to rejoice and laud the government for making an elementary decision."

Labour Party Secretary-General Uzi Baram said that Shari "had decided today what he should have decided yesterday." He expressed the hope that Shari's decision "might revert the extremist elements in the country to their natural size."

Approximately 100 demonstrators, including MK Meir Kahane, MK Shimon Ben Shimon (Shas) and Rabbi Moshe Levinger, went to the Western Wall last night for what had been billed as a "mass rally" against Nakash's extradition.

DEAL

(Continued from Page One)

not get the money unless they agreed to man ITV's mobile units. The units which have stood idle for nine months have been the source of a protracted dispute between the technicians and management.

The agreement stipulates that technicians and management will negotiate the nature of the condition in return for their 6 per cent pay hike. Should they fail to reach an accord within two weeks, negotiations will be taken over by Histadrut Trade Union chief Haim Haberfeld and the Treasury's Hillel Dudai. If they can't sort things out, the negotiators will be Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar and Finance Minister Nissim.

Zalman Sheinkman, head of the engineers and technicians union conceded that the Histadrut had compromised. "We still believe that we were in the right, but in negotiations of this kind, everyone has to bend a little. We agreed to a commitment on the part of the technicians, but it won't be as large a commitment as Forat wants."

Forat insists that the technicians will not get a single extra agora until the mobile units go into operation.

Four killed in crash

Four people were killed and three injured in a head-on collision between two lorries at 5 p.m. yesterday just west of the Latrun junction on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem Highway. Among the injured were visitors from the Far East, here as guests of the Defence Ministry. (Itim)

Union officials seek damage control for feud Austrians don't understand

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two top executives of Austria's trade union federation have urged that Austria's traditionally good relations with Israel not suffer from the Waldheim affair.

At the conclusion of a week's goodwill visit here, the trade union federation's president, Anton Benya, and its executive secretary, Alfred Stroer, welcomed a recent decision by Austria's foreign ministry to extend the stay in Israel of Austrian Ambassador Otto Pleinert and called on Jerusalem to appoint an Israeli ambassador in Vienna without much further delay.

Benya, who was president of Au-

stria's parliament — the National Rat — for 15 years, until the last elections in November, said that at least half of the Austrian people are deeply embarrassed and critical of Waldheim's conduct in covering up his whereabouts during two crucial years of World War II. This silence brought about suspicion both at home and abroad which has not helped Austria's credibility, Benya said.

Explaining that Israel's ambassador in Vienna always enjoys high ranking in the diplomatic corps and in his relations with the government, Benya said it is easy to recall an ambassador, but it could become difficult to reappoint one if the present situation continues for too long.

Both Benya and Stroer recalled that the Austrian socialists were the first to fight an authoritarian regime in February 1934. Stroer was arrested by the Gestapo in Greece in 1944; Waldheim was serving in the area at that time.

During their meeting here with Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar they discussed the need to strengthen relations between both countries through youth and cultural exchanges, particularly at this time. On Sunday they attended the session of the Histadrut executive.

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David Levy charges probe of his son by police 'biased'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A demand by Housing Minister David Levy for an inquiry into the methods used by the police fraud squad, which investigated his son, Jackie, has been handed to Police Inspector General David Kraus for his comments.

The letter, in which Levy hinted at political bias behind the allegations against his son, was passed on to Kraus by Police Ministry officials yesterday.

A spokesman for the ministry said that the matter would be considered by Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev when he returns tomorrow from Vienna, where he has been attending an international conference on drug abuse.

The spokesman said, "We received the letter today and we have asked the police to give us their reaction to it."

Levy wrote that "overzealousness" by the fraud squad "cast doubts on their balanced view of things" during their investigation against his son, who was accused of receiving a salary from the Ramat Yishai Local Council under false pretences.

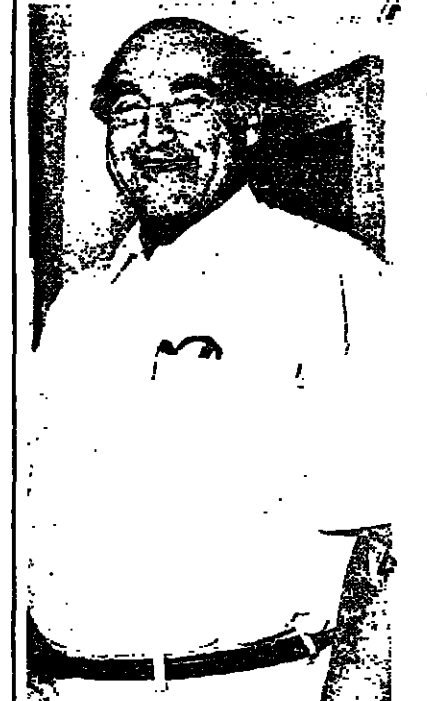
He said that the squad, led by Commander Yigal Marcus, "did not protect itself against the political motives" of those who made the accusations.

A full inquiry into the way the fraud squad operates should be carried out, said Levy, in the fiercest attack on the police ever launched by a government minister.

Now that the charges against his son had been shown to be groundless, he added, the force should act to clear his name.

It was reported yesterday that Marcus had told Jackie Levy's lawyer that no proof could be found to back the accusations against him, and that he could now get back his passport which was confiscated at the start of the inquiry.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the investigation had been completed and that a report had been sent to the Interior Ministry.



For the first time, an Arab educator is to supervise education for Arabs in the Education Ministry. Ali Heidar, 52, who was born in Kafr Kari, was yesterday appointed to the post after coming out first in an internal tender. His previous post in the ministry was that of deputy supervisor of education for Arabs. He received his BA and MA degrees in Arabic language at the Hebrew University and is now working on his doctorate in the sociology of education.

EGGED

Corfu accused Egged of victimizing the public. He thanked the private drivers and companies who provided substitute transport during the strike.

Corfu, who left for France after the first night of the limited strike, said he had not returned earlier because he had been travelling on ministry business. Furthermore, he said, he did not believe that Egged would go through with the full strike.

Egged leader Shlomo Levin last night said that even though the cooperative decided to resume full service, he felt uncertain about the prospects for new negotiations with the government.

In deep sorrow we mourn the death of our beloved

Rabbi SHAI BLATT

Wife: Pearl Blatt
Daughter: Shirley Rabb and family
Daughter: Evelyn Blachor and family

The funeral will be held today, Tuesday, June 23, 1987 at the Sanhedria cemetery, Jerusalem, one and a half hours after the arrival of El Al flight 036 at 4:20 p.m., with the bereaved family. Shiva at 381 Roosevelt Blvd., West Hempstead, New York.

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U.S. seen resigned to Bonn's refusal to extradite Hamadi

BOON (AP). — Bonn will not extradite to the U.S. the alleged hijacker of a TWA jetliner out of fear for the lives of two West German hostages in Beirut, security sources told the Associated Press.

U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese is expected to visit Bonn today in an apparent attempt to get West German officials to change their minds.

But a U.S. official in Washington said the U.S. believes West Germany will try terrorist suspect Mohammed Ali Hamadi on murder and hijacking charges instead of extraditing him.

The official said the Bonn government had not yet informed the U.S. of its decision. "But the leaks coming from there signal such a decision has been made." The official, who asked not to be

identified, added, "When our official reaction comes, it will probably say we regret this, but the most important thing is that justice be done."

Bonn's decision to resist U.S. pressure on Hamadi was made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, along with officials in the Justice, Foreign and Interior Ministries, Bonn security sources said. It was also decided to try him in West Germany.

Bonn government spokesman Friedrich Ost, however, said the decision on Hamadi's fate would be made at a cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Hamadi, 22, is one of four people indicted in the U.S. in connection with the June, 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 to Beirut and the killing of a U.S. navy diver on board.

He was arrested January 13 at Frankfurt airport

when bottles of explosives were found in his luggage. The U.S. requested his extradition soon afterward, but Bonn balked when West Germans Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt were taken hostage by kidnappers demanding Hamadi's release.

The security sources said they did not know on what charges Hamadi would be tried. Under West German law, a suspect can be tried on charges such as murder and air piracy even if the crimes were committed elsewhere.

Yesterday's editions of the Bonn-published *Die Welt* newspaper said he would be tried on charges of murder and air piracy stemming from the TWA hijacking, as well as charges stemming from the explosives found in his baggage.

Turks threaten to quit Nato over 'Armenian' issue

ISTANBUL (Reuters). — Turkey threatened yesterday to review its Nato membership following a European Parliament resolution charging that Armenians had been genocide victims.

Turkish leaders have said last Thursday's vote by the Strasbourg-based European group encouraged Kurdish rebels who massacred 30 villagers in south-east Turkey at the weekend.

President Kenan Evren, in a speech in the central town of Sivas, said "It would be useful to sit down and review once again Turkey's membership of Nato."

Fred Astaire, dancer, at 88

LOS ANGELES. — Fred Astaire, who danced his way into the hearts of movie fans the world over and became one of Hollywood's biggest stars, died of pneumonia yesterday, officials at Century City Hospital here said. He was 88.

"I never thought a funny-looking guy like me would be suitable for pictures," Astaire once said, and a studio executive once dismissed him with the curt words: "can't act ... can't sing ... balding ... can dance a little." His only Oscar, in 1949, was honorary.

Choreographer George Balanchine called him "the greatest dancer in the world." Ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov praised his "perfection" and songwriter Irving Berlin said, "I'd rather have Fred Astaire sing my songs than anyone else."

For his part, the lean boomer who was famous for white tie and tails but hated formal attire was likely to credit producers or his sister — his first dancing partner — with his success.

He was born Frederic Austerlitz in Omaha, Nebraska, on May 10, 1899, 18 months after his sister Adele. Their father was a beer salesman and their mother had ambitions for her two children. She enrolled them in dancing school and took them to New York for professional training in 1906. Soon the youngsters were touring vaudeville under their new name, Astaire.

His first film for RKO films was *Flying Down to Rio*, and his partner was a leggy blonde named Ginger Rogers. The combination was magical, and they went on to star in a series of musical hits.

'1,500 Iraq casualties at Mawat' Iran claims strategic town

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran said its forces captured the strategic town of Mawat in mountainous Iraqi Kurdistan yesterday, killing or wounding 1,500 Iraqis.

Teheran's official Islamic Republic News Agency monitored here said the latest fighting brought the number of Iraqi casualties to 3,500 since the operation began Saturday night.

It said Iranian forces seized scores of villages dotted throughout 60 sq. km. area of Iraqi Kurdistan, about 280 km. north of Baghdad.

They took the town of Mawat after crushing the defenders' "last futile resistance," the agency said. The town is 40 km. north of the provincial capital, Sulaymaniyah. The agency described Mawat, 12 km. inside the border, as a major supply centre for Iraq's northeastern front.

An Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad, who by government rules cannot be identified further, confirmed there was fierce fighting in the area but said the Iranian claims were "much exaggerated."

Iran also claimed its gunners shot

down two Iraqi warplanes in the area yesterday. Iraq did not comment on the claim.

The Iranian news agency said the operation was "aimed at destroying the Iraqi war machine and responding to acts of mischief of the Baghdad regime in the Persian Gulf."

The invaders used artillery and helicopter gunships to back their troops in the mountainous terrain, where Iranian-backed Kurdish rebels have been battling the central Baghdad government.

Claims by Iran and Iraq can seldom be independently verified as the warring nations seldom allow reporters into battle zones.

Jerusalem Post correspondent David Makovsky reports from Washington:

Next month's meeting between U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near East Affairs, Richard Murphy, and his Soviet counterpart, Vladimir Polyakov, will centre on the Persian Gulf rather than on differences over a proposed international Mid-East peace conference, State Department officials told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The U.S. will not offer any new

diplomatic initiative on the Mid-East peace process, the officials said.

While Murphy is expected to raise issues concerning Afghanistan and the Arab-Israeli conflict, the focus of the two-day talk will be trying to obtain Soviet cooperation on a UN Security Council resolution that would lead to an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war. This resolution, unlike previous ones, would involve a worldwide arms embargo against either country if it fails to heed the call for an immediate ceasefire and return to its pre-war borders of 1980.

The U.S. is planning to lobby all UN Security Council members, hoping for unanimous passage of the proposed measure.

The site for the Murphy-Polyakov meet has not been announced, although it is expected to be Geneva.

The idea that these talks are seen as a means of charting cooperation in the area of the Persian Gulf would be a departure from the past two meetings which were seen rather as opportunities to exchange views regarding Mideast issues.

Gurkhas hit police but offer truce

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Militant Gurkhas fired at police and set fire to a municipal building yesterday, but also offered to call off their violent campaign for statehood in north-east India if police release one of their leaders.

Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) activists attacked police patrols in several places around Darjeeling in West Bengal state but no one was injured, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

Militants have killed one person and set ablaze 30 government buildings since GNLF leader Subash Ghising called a 13-day general strike in the hilly tea-growing region last Saturday.

GNLF sources said the authorities had not responded to Ghising's offer Sunday to end the violence if police freed his bodyguard, Churamoni Kharga. PTI reported.

Kharga, a youth leader arrested on May 28, is considered the most radical Gurkha militant, it said.

Syria vows to free U.S. newsman 'at all costs'

BEIRUT (AP). — Gunbattles rocked south Beirut's Shi'ite slums yesterday after Syria vowed to free kidnapped American journalist Charles Glass and the son of Lebanon's Defence Minister Ouseiran "at all costs."

Syria expects the imminent release of Glass and two men seized with him in Beirut last week, a source close to Syrian forces in Lebanon said yesterday.

Police said at least two civilians were killed yesterday in street battles in south Beirut's slums of Ghobeiri, Hay Madi and Haret Hreik, where many of the 25 foreign hostages held in Lebanon are believed to be held.

The fighting for local dominance pitted gunmen of the powerful Mokad Shi'ite Moslem clan against

supporters of Lebanon's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia, police said.

Some members of the Mokad clan have links to the pro-Iranian Hizbullah, which may be holding Glass and Ouseiran. Amal leader Nabih Berri, who doubles as Lebanon's Justice Minister, on Saturday ordered his followers to join in the search for Glass and Ouseiran.

The two men were snatched last Wednesday, along with Ouseiran's driver, by 14 kidnappers in south Beirut's seaside Ouzai suburb, a Hizbullah stronghold.

"I am here to free them," stated-run Radio Beirut quoted Brig. Gen. Ghazi Kenaan, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, as saying. "The problem will be resolved at all costs."

Tragic end to high-speed car chase

Train kills terrorist, lawman

BIARRITZ (AFP). — A French policeman and the young woman he helped track down as a suspected Basque terrorist were killed here early yesterday when a train ploughed into them after their high-speed car chase, police said.

They said the chase began after the woman, suspected of being a member of the Iparretarrak Basque separatist organization, ran her car through a police roadblock in this southwestern France resort town.

Police caught up with the fleeing car after one of its tyres had jammed on railway tracks at a level crossing.

The two occupants of the fugitive car then tried to escape on foot but

were caught by police and brought back to the level crossing, where a train ran into them.

A policeman and the young woman were killed outright. The other occupant of the car, named as Pierre Bidart, also a suspected member of Iparretarrak, was taken into custody.

Bidart, 22, refused to name his companion.

Police investigators said the young woman, who was carrying false identity papers, was probably Marie-France Heguy, 24, a known Iparretarrak militant sprung from a southwestern French prison on December 14 by her colleagues.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Joint U.S.-Saudi Awacs flights over Persian Gulf

By DAVID MAKOVSKY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Saudi Arabia has agreed to a U.S. request to utilize its radar planes to monitor the situation in the southern Persian Gulf, which includes the oil choke point area of the Hormuz Straits, it was announced yesterday by State Department deputy spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley.

The extended flights will be manned by joint American and Saudi crews.

Oakley declined to comment on a *New York Times* report that Saudi Arabia has also been covertly cooperating with the U.S. for over 16 years by contributing billions of dollars to Western states and anti-Marxist rebels.

An administration source confirmed to *The Jerusalem Post* that the Saudis provided about \$200 million to Somalia in the late 70's so as to wean it away from dependency on the Soviet Union.

France explodes device at Mururoa

WELLINGTON (Reuters). — France exploded its third nuclear device this year at its South Pacific test site on Mururoa Atoll yesterday. New Zealand scientists said.

The blast was measured at about 15 kilotons (equivalent to 15,000 tons of TNT).

Cairo to get Mirage fighters again

CAIRO (AP). — France has agreed to resume delivery of Mirage 2000 fighter planes to Egypt, which had been stopped because of delays in payment. Egypt's Defence Minister said yesterday.

Twelve of the fighters had been provided when the manufacturer stopped deliveries of the eight remaining planes, said Defence Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala.

Japanese team finds corridor in pyramid

CAIRO (AFP). — Japanese researchers may have found part of a corridor leading to the queen's funerary chamber in the Cheops pyramid, the semi-official *Al-Ahram* daily said yesterday.

Al-Ahram quoted the head of the Egyptian Antiquities Office, Ahmed Kadri, as saying that the discovery was made by a team from Tokyo's Waseda University.

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Paris Air Show ends with a splash

PARIS (AP). — The Paris Air Show, the biennial aerospace extravaganza that's been around almost as long as man has been able to fly, ended Sunday as it began — in a downpour.

Though it rained every day, the 11-day event at suburban Le Bourget airfield was termed a success.

The show drew some 400,000 people, up about 15 per cent from 1985, organizers said. There were nearly 1,500 exhibitors from 31 countries, and official delegations from 65 countries visited the show.

The array of security precautions, including metal detectors, baggage X-rays and identity badge checks, caused long lines at the airfield gates and exhibit entrances.

Show officials said beforehand they were taking seriously recent threats of a "hot summer" of terror in Paris if some imprisoned terrorists were not freed.

Despite competition from other international air shows, the Paris Aviation Expo, begun in 1909, is still the place to see and be seen, participants say.

Cutbacks in military budgets worldwide have reduced the lucrative defence contracts that are essential to many aerospace firms.

There was plenty of new weaponry on parade, including the French Rafale fighter demonstrator that streaked overhead daily. In 1996, the Rafale is to replace the Mirage warplane, which has long been the mainstay of French air defence.

France's Aerospace touted the ANS supersonic anti-ship missile, now in testing, designed as a follow-on to the much-used, much-feared Exocet.

The hulking U.S. B-1B bomber, which has come under fire for tech-

nical problems, made its first European appearance, with Air Force Secretary Edward Aldridge on hand to hail it as the world's best bomber.

But the U.S. Air Force and Rockwell International Corp., which makes the plane, were chagrined when a power-coupler problem delayed its departure by a day.

On the civil aviation side, Boeing, which dominates the aircraft manufacturing market, continued its simmering dispute with rival Airbus Industrie over the issue of government subsidies for the European consortium.

U.S.-based Boeing reported about \$2 billion in sales and options during the show.

Airbus, which was flying its 150-seat A-320 publicly for the first time and launching a new generation of medium-range and long-haul carriers, announced some \$900 million worth of aircraft deals.

But both companies pointed out that sales announced during the show are the culmination of months of negotiations, and not representative of the overall sales pace.

The Soviets were much in evidence at the air show, displaying an impressive array of space equipment and four aircraft, including the AN-124, a monster cargo plane used for jobs like hauling heavy mining equipment to Siberia.

The Chinese brought military planes for the first time, plus an array of weapons including anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles.

The Chinese were also plugging an aviation exposition of their own, set for October in Beijing.

Professionals say the show is the best possible forum for making deals, even if the payoff in business gained is not immediate.

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Agency comptroller scores hiring of unqualified officials

Absorption of Ethiopians: A case of mismanagement

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Lax administrative procedures and poorly qualified officials feature prominently in the 428-page report for 1986/7 by the Jewish Agency Comptroller presented this week to the Agency Assembly. Half the report deals with the Agency's Immigration and Absorption Department.

The report notes that about half of the 9,800 Ethiopian olim in absorption centres in October, 1985 had arrived in the country before Operation Moses and had therefore been housed in the centres for longer than their period of entitlement.

In the absence of clear instructions regarding the collection of rent from Ethiopian olim, there were great differences in practice. In many centres, collection was minuscule while in others officials insisted on payment of rent by the olim "as a necessary stage toward their transfer to future permanent housing, when they would have to bear expenses."

However, when olim moved to permanent housing, some refused to pay rent in arrears and were exempted. As a result, those who had paid considered themselves unfairly treated.

The 42-page chapter on the initial absorption of Ethiopian olim grants that workers had to be recruited in a very short time. "But even taking this into account certain weak points were discovered."

There was no comprehensive search for workers in the Agency who might be especially qualified. A regional inspector in absorption

work who had served in Ethiopia for years and spoke Amharic well was not mobilized. Nor was the possibility considered of recruiting retired employees with extensive experience in absorbing olim; they were not even asked to work as volunteers.

Comptroller Renana Gutman cites half a dozen examples of the appointment of unqualified persons as directors of absorption institutions for Ethiopian olim. One such case: In a northern town, the person named to direct a large absorption centre had passed retirement age and was unqualified to direct a team of workers. "Unrest prevailed among the olim there, and it became one of the centres of agitation of the Ethiopian olim," she states.

The comptroller praises the "excellent work" done at the "absorption and sorting base" in Ashkelon that housed the olim for the first day or two after their arrival.

At the largest absorption centre in the country, Mevasseret Zion, which has a capacity of 200 families, there were several cases of olim who stayed on a year-and-a-half after they were asked to leave.

"The published procedures of the absorption services wing of the [Immigration and Absorption] department do not specify a restriction on the stay of an olim," the comptroller notes.

"Undue leniency towards those who fail to pay was widespread, even where there was no justification for leniency," the report states.

The Student Authority rules provide that no couples will be housed at

the Abba Khoushy student hostel in Haifa. But the comptroller found that the authority had referred couples to the hostel, and that at the time of the audit five couples were living there. A partner in one of them, the son of a Jewish Agency employee, has been living there since 1984 (the audit apparently was made in September 1985) "without any reasonable explanation for his lengthy residence." Some of the other Israelis at the hostel had likewise been Haifa residents.

In his response to these points, the Agency's executive chairman (Aryeh Dulzin) says only that "the son of the Jewish Agency employee was referred to the hostel according to the current quota of 20 per cent Israeli students."

Of 62 facility directors surveyed, only 12 had higher education; four had only elementary school education, and another seven had not completed high school. Some of the directors with little formal education were placed at student hostels and absorption centres largely populated by well-educated olim from affluent countries. Some facility directors were unable to communicate with olim in their care because they did not know their language.

In 1984, several Jewish Agency administrative workers were promoted to house mothers' positions despite their lack of preparation for the job and their ignorance of the languages required. Nor was anyone with professional and administrative authority employed for the guidance of house mothers.



Youngster embarking on some heavy reading as he heads home with booty from the Hebrew Book Week sale in Jerusalem's Liberty Bell Garden. (Rahamim Israeli)

Symposium marks 40 years of Dead Sea Scrolls

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A symposium on the Dead Sea Scrolls to mark the 40th anniversary of the discovery of the first of the scrolls by a Beduin shepherd on the shores of the Dead Sea opens tonight at the Israel Museum.

Summarizing four decades of scholarly research, the symposium is jointly sponsored by the Israel Museum and the Hebrew University

and the Israel Exploration Society.

Participating will be scholars from various Israeli institutions.

The opening session beginning at 7:30 p.m. will be dedicated to Yigael Yadin, the most prominent scroll scholar, who died three years ago. Tomorrow's day-long session beginning at 9 a.m. will be held in the Mazar Building of the Hebrew University's Givat Ram campus.

'Minimum wage law will bring inflation'

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post

The introduction of the minimum wage law in March, fixing the country's lowest permissible wage at NIS 525 a month for full-time workers, did not enter the statute books without a fight.

Leading the lobby against the law was the Manufacturers' Association which claimed such legislation would lead to inflation and unemployment, as well as destruction of labour relations in Israel.

The minimum wage, states Yosef Gattegno, the head of the manufacturers' labour and human relations division, will lead to higher wages all around and, consequently, inflation. He says that if a minimum wage floor is fixed, people who earn more than that figure will also want pay rises to stop any erosion in wage differentials.

Moreover, Gattegno says, an increase in the minimum wage would push up the average wage. The minimum wage is set at 45 per cent of the average wage.

Gattegno concedes that "it is hard to imagine that a person could support a family on NIS 525 a month."

He stresses, however, that the majority of people earning the minimum wage are not the main family breadwinners. They tend to be, he says, young people, especially young women who still live at home and work in the traditionally low-paid industries or services such as cleaning.

"You have to remember," he says, "that some of these people would not be able to find work anywhere else."

He continues: "We fear that the minimum wage will lead to unem-

ployment amongst young people and people who live in development towns where industry is weak.

Factory owners, says Gattegno, who have to increase the wages they pay in line with the minimum wage, will consider installing automatic equipment in place of workers.

Aliza Tamir, a Histadrut's women workers' department, is not impressed by these arguments.

Employers raise the issue of unemployment to threaten workers into accepting low wages, she says.

Before the new minimum wage, she says, people preferred to claim unemployment benefits rather than work for such low wages.

The people who did go to work, she continues, clocked in but lacked any incentive. "It is no coincidence," she says, "that in Israel both salaries and productivity are low."

She says that "(Finance Minister Moshe) Nissim's constituency is the employers. At the last minute he told Ora Namir (chairperson of the Knesset's Labour and Social Affairs committee) that if premiums were not introduced as part of the minimum wage, the law would not be passed."

Because of this, says Tamir, "sadly, the law isn't worth much."

Gattegno, meanwhile, while satisfied that premiums were included in the minimum wage definition, is still unhappy that the Knesset resorted to legislation on this issue.

Until the law was passed, he says, wage levels were determined through collective agreements.

"We feared," he says, "and still do, Knesset legislation in an area which should be left to the two bodies who best understand the position of labour relations."

Tora/technology students devise computer to aid handicapped

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

A computer that can easily be operated by a person whose arms are paralysed, and a non-invasive method of measuring bone density to detect osteoporosis were designed recently by students at the Jerusalem College of Technology. The JCT will graduate 48 bachelors of technology and applied science students today in a ceremony to be attended by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

Established 18 years ago by Prof. Zev Low as a place where young men can study technology and Tora during and after army service, the JCT offers training in computers, applied physics/electro-optics, and electronics, plus a full Judaic curriculum.

The computer for quadriplegics, designed by Avraham Hershkovitz, a newcomer from the U.S., was a three-year research and development project. It allows the handicapped to move the cursor by simply moving his head. According to its inventor, who did summer volunteer work with handicapped youth, the device is easier to operate and less expensive to produce than existing computers for the handicapped.

The bone-density measuring method, devised by JCT student (and French immigrant) Daniel Bloombhoff, is based on the discovery of the optimal angle to measure the number of photons that irradiate the bone.

JCT president Zvi Weinberger, a distinguished industrial physicist who established a number of high-

tech companies in Israel before taking office two years ago, says that these inventions benefit mankind and thus must be manufactured. However, because they are needed by a relatively small population and are quite expensive, those who invent them rarely make much money from their ideas.

Weinberger, who immigrated from New York 31 years ago and sports a full beard and a black skullcap, said in an interview yesterday that the student body has expanded exponentially despite the college's very high standards. All students must have matriculation certificates, and half have completed army service. The rest are either immigrants, tourists from abroad (90 per cent of whom remain in Israel) or are enrolled in a combined army-university programme.

Weinberger says that the number of religious young men who want a career in science and technology is apparently shrinking, and that the college does not expect to grow to more than 600 students. He expressed concern about the growing phe-

nomenon in the Orthodox community of youths denigrating secular studies and professional work, preferring instead to devote full time to Talmud study.

Graduates are very much in demand among employers, although in the past year, they have had more difficulty finding jobs because of the nationwide crisis in computers.

Some 48 per cent of JCT's \$3.6 million annual operating budget is covered by the Council for Higher Education. \$550,000 comes from externally funded research projects and the rest from contributions. Among the best-known projects was a system of monitoring sensors to measure the speed of traffic and the distance between cars necessary to prevent accidents.

Weinberger notes that the intensive Talmud background of most students is helpful in studying computers and other exact sciences, just as computer sciences are helpful in studying Talmud. "In both, you use formal methods, you have to prove theories and use exact mathematical and logical terms."

Rafael goes public on Haifa-Acre road

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Rafael, the Defence Ministry's Armament Development Authority, has taken off an additional wrap covering its hush-hush identity.

A road sign, reading Rafael in both Latin and Hebrew script with the authority's missile-shaped logo, has been placed outside its large "David Institute" installation on the

Haifa-Acre road.

The sign, on both sides of the road, informs the public what the walls around the site are sheltering. So far, while many knew that the walled-in compound was a major Rafael installation, it was unidentified.

The facility is named in memory of David Bergman, one of Rafael's first managers.

An English teacher answers the Bagrut exam

5 points: Version A

I. Unseen passage

1. (a) The five words are: recent evidence has given us.
(b) (i) The cowboy is really a sick man.
(c) (i) The cowboy is really a sick man; Road accident.

(ii) Between 3,000 and 5,000 deaths; fewer than 400 deaths.
(d) (i) We are told in paragraph 11 that fewer Americans smoke today.
(e) "These" in line 12 refers to Israelis.

2. (a) "It" in line 13 refers to the number of smokers.
(b) The six dangers are:
1. serious harm to health (in general)
2. diseases of the lungs
3. diseases of the heart
4. higher risk of catching a cold
5. low birth weight and birth defects
6. risk of miscarriage

2. (c) The dangers to pregnant women probably arise because there is not enough oxygen for the unborn baby.
(d) (i) Doctors regard someone who smokes 15 cigarettes a day as a heavy smoker.
(e) (i) We learn from paragraph IV that more American women are now smoking.

3. (a) (i) Fewer American men smoke now, whereas more women smoke now.
(ii) American men find it easier to give up smoking than American women do.
(b) "Main-stream" smoke is smoke which the smoker himself breathes in (inhalation).

"Side-stream" smoke is the smoke breathed in by others (non-smokers).
(c) (i) "Some" in line 33 means "a certain amount of."
(ii) "Well-documented" in the text means that there is plenty of scientific evidence to prove the risks of smoking.

3. (e) We can assume from paragraph V that children of non-smoking parents suffer from fewer respiratory illnesses and allergies.
(f) "Main-stream" smoke is smoke which the smoker himself breathes in (inhalation).

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The following answers to yesterday's English matriculation examination were formulated for The Jerusalem Post by an English teacher.

4. (i) (1) 60% of soldiers smoke regularly
(2) (1) 60% of them wanted to give it up.

III. Language
5. A well-known doctor believes that smoking cigarettes is a learned habit which can be unlearned. He is working with (1) the Israel Association for the Prevention of Smoking. It will soon (2) help organizing group activities to help (3) smokers break their habit of smoking; the group (4) will use various techniques developed by (5) the association. The doctor considers that (6) smoking is a psychological addiction rather (7) than a physical one. Unlike drinking, he explains, smoking (8) causes only minimal changes in the body — "the smoker's (9) body blood" is usually clear of nicotine five or six days (10) after smoking stops. The doctor says (11) that each participant is first (12) helped to understand his or her own pattern (13) of smoking: when he or she smokes, why he or she (14) smokes, how he or she started smoking and (15) what is making it difficult for him or her to (16) stop. Participants will (17) also benefit from the experience of the (18) other members of their group. Services (19) participants are usually able to stop smoking (20) completely/cigarettes) within eight weeks.

Re-writes
(a) Can you remember what she said when the lights went out?
(b) I paid 15 shekels for each ticket.
(c) I had seen him, I would have stayed.
(d) Juggling is my favourite sport.
(e) What did he go for? — tea or coffee?
(f) He can never be understood when he tries to speak English.

(g) I do apologize for arriving so late.
(h) Although there was heavy rain, he went out.
(i) I have been learning English for 7 years.
(j) He said, "These tickets cost too much!"

4 points — Version A
I. Unseen passage
(a) The first sentence of the final paragraph.
(b) (i) The cowboy is really a sick man
(c) lung diseases
(d) the film tells us this is caused by smoking

(e) Diseases related to smoking.
(f) Road accidents
(g) (i) Between 3,000 and 5,000
(ii) Under 400.
(h) (i) Fewer Americans smoke.
(ii) The number of smokers.
(i) Smoking increases the likelihood of catching a cold.
(j) Low birth weight; birth defects; and risk of miscarriage. All are due to lack of oxygen.
(k) (i) 15 cigarettes a day.

5 points — Version B
I. Version B has identical Unseen Passage answers to Version A's. However, 1 (d) here = 1 (c) of Version A; 1 (e) = 1 (d); 2 (b) = 2 (a); 2 (a) = 2 (b); 2 (c) = 2 (d); 2 (d) = 2 (c); 3 (e) = 3 (d); 3 (d) = 3 (e).

II. Language Exercises
A well-known Jerusalem doctor believes that smoking cigarettes is a learned habit which can be unlearned. It would be (1) easier to help people succeed in breaking their (2) habit of smoking cigarettes (3) if they understood that most smokers (4) do use various techniques to stop, when they do not (5) really) need those

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WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 9.45 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 188.60 per line, including VAT, per month. Rates calculated according to regular newspaper column width.

JERUSALEM MUSEUMS
ISRAELI MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance, Russian Avant-Garde Art, 174 works of Jewish artists during Russian Revolution (Boris Aronson, 1896-1980). From Kiev to New York (Dorik Yacoby and Reuven Zehavi, Paintings) Israeli Art: New Acquisitions (Islamic Jewellery Treasures of the 8th century to modern times) (Pete Van Lint, Jewellery, 1800-1980). "Archives Among the Daughters of Lykones" (Honore Daumier, Armand Hammer Collection of News in Antiquities 67) Gorovoy Donation (Paintings by Felix Nussbaum, Jewish artist who died in the Holocaust) (Miriam Bar-Tov, 4 book illustrations) (Ancient Glass, latest acquisitions) (Permanent collections: Archaeology, Judaica, Ethnic Art, the Dead Sea Scrolls in the Shrine of the Book).

ROCKEFELLER MUSEUM: Ancient Masks and Statues (Ancient Art in Ancient Art) (Islamic Art) (Paley Centre).

VISTING HOURS: Main Museum 4-10. At 3: Guided tour of Shrine of the Book in English. At 4: Storytelling and Play Hour with Betsy and Ety. At 5: Guided tour of Museum in English. 7: "Surreal-Jewish Avant-Garde", gallery talk by Ruth Apter-Gabriel, curator. Closing exhibitions: Honore Daumier and the Gorovoy Collection.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART: Visting hours: Sun-Thur, 10-11:30. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday even 10-11. Holidays: check with Museum. 2 Hagamach St., Tel. 6812912. Bus No. 15.

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The truth about Jewish stereotypes

William B. Helmreich

ASK AN INTELLECTUAL about stereotypes and he is likely to describe them as expressions of bigotry. Ask the average man in the street and he is apt to retort: "Of course they're all true!" What is really needed is a clearer understanding of stereotypes themselves.

How have particular groups come to be identified with certain traits? Scandinavians are not thought of as grasping in business, but Jews are. Blacks sometimes are categorized as musically inclined, but the Chinese are not. We have the "emotional Latins," the "clannish Sicilians," the "fighting Irish," and the "inscrutable Orientals." Where did these ideas originate? How accurate are they?

Such stereotypes usually stem from the historical experiences of the group itself and the experience of those with whom the group has had contact. Although they are often highly imprecise, a good many have quite a bit of truth to them. Rather than deny their validity, we should make a greater effort at understanding and appreciating them. Let's take some examples.

Are Jews better businessmen than others? This is impossible to prove. Yet there is enough evidence present to suggest that they indeed might have an edge in this area. For one thing, Jews have been in business for centuries. Forbidden to own land by the Roman Catholic church and denied entry into the craft guilds during medieval times, European Jews were forced to turn to moneylending to survive.

THE JEWISH religion and, in particular, the Talmud, with its emphasis on abstract thinking, also has played a role. From childhood on, the stress was on sharpening the mind, and when economic opportunities arose the Jew was able to apply his intellectual acumen to that sphere as well. After all, interest, options, stocks, futures, and, most importantly, money itself, were also abstractions. Yet another factor was that lacking a homeland for centuries, never certain when persecution might strike, Jews came to see money as the only means of survival, something with which to buy protection or acquire certain rights.

What about intelligence? Are Jews really smarter? Perhaps not

smarter but certainly, as a group, they are more educated and intellectually oriented. Close to one third of American Nobel Prize winners have been Jews. Yet Jews make up less than 3 per cent of the American population. Jews tend to score higher in IQ tests as well, even when one takes cultural factors into account. It is no less striking that the three men who possibly made greatest impact on this century were of Jewish origin: Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud, and Albert Einstein. The success of Jews in this area is due primarily to their historical emphasis on education going back to Talmudic and even Biblical times.

Maybe Jews are more pushy than other people, but that could be a self-fulfilling prophecy.

THEN WE HAVE the stereotype that Jews are pushy and aggressive. While it is hard to verify scientifically whether Jews are physically pushier than other people, it can be said that they are, as a group, extremely ambitious and upwardly mobile. Moreover in his book *The Jewish Mind*, anthropologist Raphael Patai reports on numerous psychological studies — such as the Bell Adjustment Inventory and the Benet Personality Inventory — that suggest higher aggressiveness among Jews.

To some extent prejudice against Jews may bring about such behavior. Many Jews anticipate discrimination and, as a result, they often feel the need to do better than the others. Some sociologists have cited this as a reason for the relatively low birth rate among Jews worldwide. Parents often feel that in a world not overly friendly to Jews, it is necessary to have enough money to give one's children the best opportunities possible. The more children the less there is to go around.

In some instances, such personality traits emerge as a result of the stereotype itself. The individual knows that certain people will see him as pushy simply because he is

Jewish. Feeling that he cannot negate this view, he decides to act in accordance with it. A self-fulfilling prophecy. Before blaming the Jew for this, it should be remembered that if society were truly open, such behavior would be unnecessary.

Turning to anatomy, the feature most often cited is that of the "Jewish nose." One social scientist actually did a study of Jewish noses in the early part of this century. Dr. Maurice Fishberg examined over 4,000 noses in New York City. To the disappointment of many anti-Semites, especially cartoonists, and to the surprise of quite a few Jews, he found that only 14 per cent of those surveyed had aquiline or hooked noses. The rest had noses that were categorized as straight, snub, flat, or broad.

EVEN a casual examination of Israeli Jews would reveal that Jews run the gamut of physical traits. To be sure, there are probably hundreds of thousands of Jews with curly hair and larger than average noses from Poland, Germany, Holland, and elsewhere where such features are not representative of the general population. There are, however, millions of non-Jews throughout the world with identical features. Nevertheless there are studies suggesting certain genetic similarities among Jews. Researchers who examined the fingerprint whorls of Yemenite, Moroccan, and other Sephardic Jews concluded they more closely resembled those of European Jews than those of non-Jews in their own native lands.

It is, of course, dangerous to generalize. Obviously other nationalities possess, in varying degrees, the characteristics discussed here. Moreover, there are many Jews who have no "business sense," are not intellectually predisposed in the least, and show no signs of aggressiveness. Still, there are such things as tendencies and traits, positive and negative, that are rooted in a group's history and culture. Ignoring or minimizing them can be as bad as exaggerating them.

Professor Helmreich teaches Sociology and Jewish Studies at City College of New York and Cury Graduate Centre. Currently he is a visiting professor at the Hebrew University and Tel Aviv University.

EDITH STEIN was born in to an Orthodox Jewish household in Breslau on Yom Kippur, 1891, the youngest of 11 children. Her father died when she was not yet two years old.

A brilliant, precocious, and ambitious child, she was continually thwarted in her efforts to achieve academic recognition by an anti-Semitic headmaster who refused to award her the prizes she deserved. By the age of 21, she had emerged as an agnostic intellectual with feminist leanings. She became an intellectual disciple of Edmund Husserl, founder of the philosophical school of phenomenology, transferring from the University of Breslau to the University of Göttingen in 1913 to study under him, and eventually became his assistant at the University of Freiburg, where she received her doctorate.

Husserl was himself a convert to Catholicism, and the intellectual-philosophical circle in which Stein moved included several other converts. The professors and friends influenced her strongly, as did reading the autobiography of Teresa of Avila. In 1922 she was baptized, taking the name of Teresa.

Unable to secure a university position because of her feminist assertiveness, Stein found a teaching post in a Dominican convent school in Speyer. She taught novices and young women. She wrote and lectured in support of women's and Catholic education; she also translated writings by John Cardinal Newman and Thomas Aquinas and attempted to reconcile phenomenology with Thomist philosophy. By 1931, she was quite well-known as a feminist and a scholar.

For a brief time she taught at the German Institute at Münster, but was abruptly suspended from her post in 1933 when the Nazi racial laws excluded Jews from public office. That year, she entered the Carmelite convent in Cologne and became Sr. Teresa Benedicta of the Cross. After Kristallnacht, she fled with her sister, Rosa — also a convert

Not a willing victim

Judith Hershcopf Banki

to Catholicism — to a convent in Echt, Holland and asked the help of Swiss friends to get them into a convent in Switzerland. But on August 2, 1942 she and her sisters were deported, along with all other non-Aryan members of Catholic orders in Holland. Edith and Rosa were taken to Auschwitz, and were gassed and cremated within days of their arrival.

THERE ARE two major sources of

Last month, the pope beatified Edith Stein. One Catholic approach to her conversion and death is triumphalist to the point of arrogance.

Catholic-Jewish friction in the Edith Stein story. One has to do with her own attitudes towards Jews and Judaism and her understanding of the reasons for Nazi persecution of the Jews. The other has to do with a major reason advanced for her beatification.

On the first point, the record is incomplete, and there are many unprovable assertions. Stein is reputed to have considered Nazi persecution as the fulfillment of the curse which

the Jewish people called down upon its head (for rejecting Jesus as Christ) and to have "offered her life for the conversion of the Jews to the Catholic Church."

There is no first-hand evidence to support these claims and a good deal to challenge them. Stein's autobiography, which encompasses her childhood and youth, *Life in a Jewish Family*, was written to combat Nazi caricatures of Jewish life and reveals a reverence for Jewish people and tradition. Stein did not participate in any conversionary campaigns and is not known to have actively sought to bring other Jews into the Church. Statements attributed to her as direct quotations must be regarded with scepticism.

THE MOST controversial aspect of Stein's beatification is its dependency on the claim that she died a martyr to the Christian faith — grounds for beatification in the absence of evidence of miracles. In its most blatant form, this claim has issued from the Rev. Ambrosius Eszter, the advocate of her beatification cause in the Vatican, who asserted that "the motive of the Nazi action was *odium fidei*, hatred of the faith." Other Catholics have argued that Edith died as a result of Nazi "reprisals" against the Dutch bishops for issuing a pastoral letter condemning the deportation of Jews.

Both claims are questionable from a Jewish perspective, and the first is objectionable. Jews have pointed out that Stein was murdered by the Nazis for one reason and one only: because she was a Jew. For the Nazis, religious faith was irrelevant; Jewishness was a racial category. It may be true that her death was hastened by the courageous action of the Dutch bishops, since the Nazis had offered to postpone the roundup and deportation on "non-Aryan" Christians if the bishops remained silent. But it is also true that all persons considered Jews by the Nazis were slated for extinction, sooner or later.

Edith Stein's conversion to Catho-

licism is a sore point for some Jews. But it is not so much her conversion as the suspicion raised by some critics that the facts surrounding her death have been distorted and manipulated in order to satisfy a technical requirement for beatification that most offends Jewish sensibilities. Stein was a willing convert but she was not a willing victim; at the time she was seized and deported she was actively seeking to get herself and her sister out into Switzerland. She did not die because she was a Christian or a Catholic. She died because she was born a Jew.

THERE HAVE BEEN both triumphalist and sensitive approaches to Stein's beatification from Catholic sources. Fr. Eszter's approach, which appropriates her conversion as a weapon against Jews and Judaism and her death as an instance of Nazi hatred of the church, is triumphalist to the point of arrogance. It has been criticized, however, by other voices within the church. Members of her own order of Carmelites have cautioned against using statements attributed to her for polemical purposes.

The *Tablet*, an English Catholic journal, noted that the Vatican congregation's effort to fit Stein into a narrowly-defined concept of martyrdom "distorts the meaning of her witness for today.... If she is a martyr, then so are the six million other Jews who died in Auschwitz." And Dr. Eugene J. Fisher, executive secretary of the secretariat for Catholic-Jewish relations of the national conference of Catholic Bishops, has said: "In honouring Edith Stein, the Church wished to honour all the Jewish victims of the Shoah."

Whether or not Jewish-Catholic tensions will escalate depends to a large degree on which of these approaches to Edith Stein's beatification dominates Catholic writing, thinking and teaching.

The writer is associate national inter-religious director of the American Jewish Committee.

North American Friends of KURT ROTHSCHILD

For the forty years in which Israel has been a state, Kurt Rothschild, along with his wife Edith, has played an instrumental role in cultural, educational, humanitarian and philanthropic endeavors, all characterized by a religious and Zionist fervor and a deep-seated sense of idealism.

Arriving as a refugee from Nazi oppression in his native Germany, he has brought countless blessings upon his adopted home,



with dignity and enthusiasm, and has been a driving force on Israel's educational horizon.

He has earned the respect and friendship of all for his personal qualities of modesty, integrity and generosity, as well as for his passionate concern for the physical and spiritual well-being of mankind.

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MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF CANADA

CANADIAN FRIENDS OF BAR ILAN UNIVERSITY

CANADIAN FRIENDS OF YESHIVAT HAKOTEL

Younger Americans care less

Louis Bernstein
New York Letter

ONE OF the most significant surveys in recent years of American Jewry's attitudes towards Israel has raised eyebrows and caused concern in thoughtful leadership circles and will certainly impact even further as the findings are publicized. Prof. Steven M. Cohen's 1986 Survey of American Jewish Attitudes towards Israel and Israelis, made for the American Jewish Committee's Institute on American Jewish-Israeli Relations has revealed some dramatic shifts in American Jewish public opinion about Israel and Israelis in only three years.

Essentially, the survey found, attachment to Israel remains strong, particularly in times of crisis. But the very perceptible drift in specific interest, particularly in the younger age levels, is a major cause for concern. One penetrating question measuring attachment and the response to it are a good indication of the trend. "If Israel were destroyed, I would feel as if I had suffered one of the greatest personal tragedies in my life." In 1981, 83% of the respondents answered positively, three years ago the figure was 78% and last year only 61%. The other respondents either disagreed or were unsure.

What gives most concern are the findings in the 21-29 age group. In Cohen's words: "However it is clear that attachment to Israel is less frequent among Jews under 30, even under 40, than in older groups. And notwithstanding evidence of an upward turn... [in the younger groups] the broad trend still suggests that the middle-aged, and above all the elderly, care more deeply about Israel than those born after World War II." Professor Cohen points to an inconsistency between the relatively low levels of Israel involvement and the relatively higher level of religious commitment. The survey does not provide a rationale for the phenomenon and Cohen is not particularly sanguine that the bond will grow stronger with age and communal affiliation.

It is in the religious-denomination

area where the shift in attitudes is most marked and diverse. "The denominational groups apparently moved in different directions between 1983 and 1986, as the Orthodox proportion of the highly attached rose from almost half to about three fifths. The number of highly attached Conservative Jews held steady, with the least involved increasing slightly at the expense of the middle group. In sharp contrast, the proportion of Reform Jews with high scores fell from 25% to 17% and rose from 39% to 56% in the low category. In sum, the Orthodox intensified their already ardent attachment to Israel, the Conservatives' attachment eroded slightly at the lower end of the scale and Reform Jews grew even more alienated."

Cohen speculates that the religious conflicts in Israel may tend to alienate the Reform element. Even though the Orthodox have been unsuccessful in their legislative and judicial battles, events seem to emphasize Orthodox predominance. One might add that the Reform movement has endorsed this perception via its pressures on the United Jewish Appeal, the Jewish Agency, and in its campaign for delegates in the World Zionist Congress. Every Zionist party, with the exception of the Religious Zionists, made religious pluralism a major objective of its campaign.

But the other impressive findings of the report lead to a more basic and objective explanation. Orthodox ties with Israel and Israelis are far more numerous, personal and direct. "Over half the Orthodox had been in some kind of touch with an Israeli over the last 12 months as compared with less than a third of Conservative and a fifth of Reform and non-denominational Jews. Overall, only 10% of the respondents had at least two types of con-

tact — generally letters and telephone calls or business dealings — but the Orthodox proportion was almost a third against one eleventh for the other groups."

The Orthodox were over-represented in every criterion measuring attachment to Israel. The Orthodox were by far the most aliyah-oriented. "Two thirds of the Orthodox, two fifths of the Conservatives, and only about one fifth of Reform or non-denominational Jews wanted their children at least to visit Israel. At the other end of the spectrum, only 5% of Orthodox and 14% of Conservative Jews expressed no interest in their children even visiting, but about a third of the Reform and non-denominational Jews respondents fell into this least Israel-oriented group."

The Orthodox demonstrated significantly greater familiarity with Israel and were better informed. (One of the four questions asked was whether Menachem Begin and Shimon Peres are members of the same political party. Nearly half the Orthodox but only 21% to 27% of the others answered three of four such questions correctly.) The Orthodox were far more fluent in the Hebrew language.

There were interesting political findings. Meir Kahane is the best-known Israeli personality. Unfavourable attitudes, however, were six to one with only 2% regarding him "very favourably," the highest support coming from the Orthodox community. The more committed to Jewish values a respondent was, the less universalist he was apt to be.

Cohen's survey is thorough and comprehensive. Even those who disagree with specific conclusions and projections, which he admits may be speculative, cannot but be impressed by the probing questions, the areas surveyed, and the significance of the findings. The attachment of American Jews to Israel may even be more vital to the American Jewish community than it is to Israel.

The writer, rabbi of Young Israel of Windsor Park, is a veteran member of the Presidents' Conference.

U.S. Navy to teach the Holocaust

MARGIE OLSTER/New York

THE U.S. NAVY has launched an educational programme designed to help Navy chaplains to learn and teach others about the Holocaust.

Recently, the Navy published a workbook and resource packet entitled "Horror and Hope: Americans Remember the Holocaust," assembled by Navy Chaplain Rabbi Arnold Resnickoff. The material will be distributed to the more than 1,100 Navy chaplains throughout the world.

The project came in response to a request by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger to the heads of all military branches requesting they initiate programmes to commemorate the Holocaust.

The packet is divided into five sections. The introduction defines what the Holocaust was and was not.

It notes that the Holocaust was "a separate war... aimed not merely at killing Jews, but also at dehumanizing them in life, and degrading and denying their memory in death." The introduction puts a special emphasis on the concept of resistance to combat Nazi myths that Jews did not resist.

The second section offers programming suggestions to Navy chaplains including a book of liturgies on the Holocaust, produced by the Anne Frank Institute of Philadelphia. The book includes prayers for Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant services.

Hundreds of pages of selected readings from Elie Wiesel and other Holocaust writings comprise the education section, published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The readings, entitled "The Holocaust and Genocide: A Search for Conscience," include excerpts from World War II documents.

The fourth section, theology, contains eight articles by Jewish and Christian theologians and moralists provided for the chaplains. The material raises questions of faith after the Holocaust, religious perspectives on the period, and issues of conscience. (JTA)

The *Jewish World Page*, which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.



Sell orders flood share market

By PINHAS LANDAU

Share prices skidded for the second successive day as the shake-out on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange reached what appeared to be a selling climax.

Fourteen issues declined for every one that rose, and 70 of the 302 falling issues dropped by more than 5 per cent as the public poured sell orders onto a market already weakened by Sunday's heavy falls. Although the major mutual fund groups continued to soak up the selling pressure, they did so only at much lower prices.

The share market has been in retreat since late April, after having risen some 75 per cent in the first four months of this year. Yesterday's falls took the general share index, not counting bank shares, back to a level below 140, a retreat of almost 50 per cent from the market's peak. Many individual share prices have fallen to levels not seen since last

February or March.

Not everyone was unhappy at the price level that emerged from the sell-off. "It's like after Noah's flood, when the waters receded and the tops of the mountains became visible again," said Nahum Eshel, head of Ofek, the Bank Leumi portfolio management subsidiary. "We can actually see some companies whose share prices justify buying on economic grounds, for the first time in months."

However, Eshel was quick to caution that the 15 per cent slump in the "free" share market so far this month might soon result in panicky shareholders dumping their holdings as in smart ones taking the opportunity to buy.

All eyes today will be on the mutual fund managers, who control the largest sums of money in the market. The smaller funds have been selling in the market for several days past, to help them fund the

wave of redemptions they have been suffering. The major funds, however, have large liquidity reserves and have used these to meet redemption demands. Yesterday, a total of about \$15 million worth of units were redeemed in all the funds.

If the large funds are not swamped with redemptions today, and if their managers determine to enter the market as buyers from the outset — "fixing their muscles," in the TASE jargon — traders believe that the trend could swing round sharply. But if these conditions are not fulfilled, further falls could be in store.

The Israeli investing public tends to behave irrationally, and that makes it impossible to judge which way the market will go," said Eshel.

The morning session, in which 23 of the main companies' shares are traded in an experimental two-sided trading system, has come to set the trend for the afternoon session in which the bulk of shares are traded

on the old-style multi-sided system. Yesterday morning, like the previous day, saw sell orders push the market down from the outset, with the average fall an unusually large 5 per cent.

In the afternoon, the selling encompassed the rest of the market, but the 23 shares traded in the morning session stabilized in the afternoon, and some rose slightly. In the oil sector, where prices had risen against the trend for the last several sessions, profit-taking set in yesterday and sent prices lower.

Overall turnovers rose to NIS 22.5m. from NIS 17.5m. on Sunday, with NIS 7.25m. traded in the morning session, up from NIS 5m. on Sunday.

In the bond market, prices were generally stable to slightly higher, after rising on Sunday. The bank shares, however, came under pressure yesterday following a sharp advance the day before.

Stocks in Tokyo plunge

TOKYO (Reuters). — Tokyo stocks suffered their third biggest one-day plunge in history yesterday, as concern spread that the major market driving forces have ended. The dollar, however, was sharply ahead on world currency markets.

The closely watched 225-share Nikkei Average Index slumped 647.77 points to 24,640.35. Last week it lost a total of 606.12 points. Three major forces which have pulled the market on its two-year bull run — a strong yen, low international oil prices and hopes of further cuts in Japan's discount rate — have faded almost out of sight, brokers said.

This sent a broad-range of stocks into a measured but significant decline.

"The triple merits actually collapsed some time ago but only now do investors really believe it," said a broker at Nomura Securities. "Most investors want to see a short-term downturn in stock prices."

Cuts in Japan's discount rate over the past two years have contributed substantially to soaring prices on Tokyo's stock market by diverting cash from low interest bank deposits to stock investments. But past rate cuts seem to be serving their purpose and boosting Japan's domestic economy, brokers said.

The dollar firmed up on this notion, yesterday closing at 145.3 yen against a New York close of 144.8 and a 144.49 close here on Friday. In Europe, the U.S. currency continued its ascent, finishing at 146 yen and 1.845 Deutschmarks, compared with 1.8293 marks in New York Friday. (For late New York rates, see New York Financial Markets on this page.)

Dollar trade was featureless in Tokyo.

A sturdy American currency underpins stock market investors here who think money will be siphoned out of Japanese shares and dollar-denominated investments, like U.S. bonds.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Elbit wins \$6.3m. order from U.S.

Elbit Computers Ltd. announced this week that it had won what it described as an important contract from the Pentagon to produce a new helmet-mounted sight system that allows pilots to aim their weapons simply by looking at the targets.

Deliveries on the \$6.3 million contract are expected to begin in about 18 months and take a year to complete. The tender was won by Elbit's U.S. subsidiary, Inframetrics Inc., based in Boston.

Called "Dash," the system measures the pilot's line of sight in relation to the target and transfers the information to the jet's fire-control computer.

Elbit has filed a shelf statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for a public

offering of 2.2 million shares, of which 1.1 million will be new stock in Elbit and the remainder in its parent, Elron Electronic Industries Ltd.

THE JERUSALEM ECONOMIC Corp. board at a meeting last week, approved a NIS 23 million budget for 1987/88, double the previous year's outlay.

JEC Managing Director Yitzhak Schwartz noted that the expanded budget was made possible by the company's successful share issue in March, which raised some NIS 13m. and put 8 per cent of its shares in private hands. The rest is state-owned.

About NIS 15m. will be spent on new and continuing building projects and NIS 4m. for planning and developing new industrial areas in the capital. He said in the 1987/88 year, four new projects were being undertaken. About NIS 1m. will be spent in the 36-dunam Sha'ar Daron development, a 10,000 square-metre, NIS 4.2m. industrial building will be constructed in Talpiot and a

6,000-square-metre multipurpose building will be erected in Har Hotzvim, he said.

ASSUTA LTD., the publicly held company formed from the private Tel Aviv hospital, earned NIS 4.052 million from its June 17 offering of share units, the minimum it expected to take in.

The price per unit was fixed at its minimum of NIS 3.60 each, after Assuta received 398 orders for 1.275 million units, each comprising 100 shares with a par value of one agora apiece. The offering occurred in the midst of the current share market slump in Tel Aviv, which was probably chiefly responsible for the tepid response it received from investors.

Shares began trading today at the minimum price.

EXPORTS FROM DEVELOPMENT-TOWN factories came to 1.3 billion last year, the Ministry of Industry and Trade said Sunday. It offered no year-after-year figures.

Some 80,000 workers are employed in 2,000 factories and workshops in development towns in Israel, the ministry said. Of these,

some 330 factories have been set up in the last five years, which employ some 7,000.

In 1986, investments in development-town plants came to \$572 million, with the figures expected to nearly double to \$1b. this year.

BINYAN MORTGAGE BANK this week reported a net profit of NIS 77,000 for the first three months of this year, compared with NIS 339,000 for all of 1986. Its pre-tax earnings were NIS 167,000 for the quarter and NIS 793,000 for 1986.

Binyan said its balance sheet grew 3.7 per cent from the end of the previous quarter to NIS 68.9 million on March 31. Capital means increased to NIS 2.36m. at the end of the quarter from NIS 2.28m. on December 31, 1986.

Loans, both mortgage and other, to the public contracted NIS 1.5m. or 2.4 per cent, to NIS 59.9m.

NEGEV COUNCIL. — Arad Mayor Avraham "Beiga" Shohat has been appointed head of the Labour Party's Negev Council and a member of the Beersheba Council.



DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page One)

from the Vlasov army, which was made up of ex-Russian, as distinct from Ukrainian, prisoners of war.

At the battle of Brody in June 1944, only 4,000 of the division's 14,000 men escaped encirclement and annihilation by the Russians, Spector said. There has been no indication that Demjanjuk took part in this battle.

The reconstituted division, which that year took part in German efforts to suppress the revolt in Slovakia. "Five Palestinian parachutists were with the fighting Slovaks, and three of them were executed by the Ukrainians," the witness said.

He went on to say that by February 1945, only three months before the end of the war, former concentration camp guards from Auschwitz and Gross-Rosen also joined the division. "But they were not trained soldiers and were only used for fortification work."

Spector stressed that nowhere in the records of the time was it mentioned that the division had time to have its members provided with the underground blood-group tattoo. He said that members of the regular German army never had this tattoo and that conditions in the last years of the war were often so chaotic, that even members of SS formations could not be provided with it.

All this seems to refute Demjanjuk's claim that his scratched-out tattoo marks result from service in the Ukrainian Liberation Army. The implication is that he received the tattoo while serving with an SS unit under more settled circumstances, such as an extermination camp or an SS training camp.

Spector further sketched the fate of the Ukrainian volunteers with the German forces towards the end of the war, when they made efforts to be captured by British and American, rather than Russian, forces. The fate of these men as Allied prisoners fits what Demjanjuk describes as his fate as a Displaced Person after the war.

O'Connor's cross-examination of Spector in the afternoon was rather brief.

He asked Spector about members of other Russian minorities, such as Ukrainians, Armenians, Tatars and Georgians serving in turncoat units under the Germans.

O'Connor also wanted to know about Spector's six study trips to

Polish archives since 1978, and why he had not gone there before then. He got Spector to admit that there was no way one could determine where a man joining the Ukrainian Liberation Army had obtained the tattoo, if he had such a mark. He quoted Spector as having said earlier that only real German SS men ever got the tattoo.

Regarding the "blood group" card, which is a blotch on the trial, O'Connor asked: "Did you ever hear of a KGB forgery factory?" Spector simply replied: "No."

After the session, defence team member John Gill told reporters that the defence will need at least three months to present its case. The defence expects to hear at least two witnesses in Poland and one more in Germany. The Polish witnesses are farmers who lived near Treblinka, who say that they knew the "real" Ivan the Terrible, and that he was not John Demjanjuk.

Lawyers for the defence are also interrogating six or seven Jewish survivors living in the U.S., who are expected to say that Ivan looked different from the young man on the 1942 ID card photo.

A grey-haired spectator sitting in the second row, turned out to be an important participant in the continuing drama of the Demjanjuk trial. He was Haim Sztajer, 78, a leader of the Treblinka revolt and one of the select brother- and sisterhood on only 30 or 40, who survived after getting out of the camp. Sztajer and his wife, Rosa, a Bergen-Belsen survivor, have lived in Melbourne, Australia since 1955.

Sztajer says that during the revolt he met Ivan the Terrible in the camp's yard, picked up a shovel and hit him. The blow did not kill Ivan, because when Sztajer returned to the same spot minutes later, the Ukrainian was gone, the survivor told The Post in Yiddish.

He said that he later, with the help of other prisoners' killed other Ukrainian guards, including Ivan's partner Nikolai, with the blade of a large pair of tailor's scissors.

A native of Czestochowa, Poland, Sztajer was taken to Treblinka in the autumn of 1942 and after three weeks in the lower camp, spent the rest of his stay carrying the dead from the gas chambers in the upper camp. "I carried out Jankes Korozak and his orphanage children after they were gassed," he said. "Asked how he knew the group was Korozak's, he said he had heard about the remarkable man and had been told by others that he was in the group. 'I remember I was hit by a Jewish Kapo for carrying the corpses of only two children, instead of three,' he said.

After the revolt, Sztajer spent 13 months hiding from the Germans in the woods on the other side of the River Bug, till liberation by the Russians.

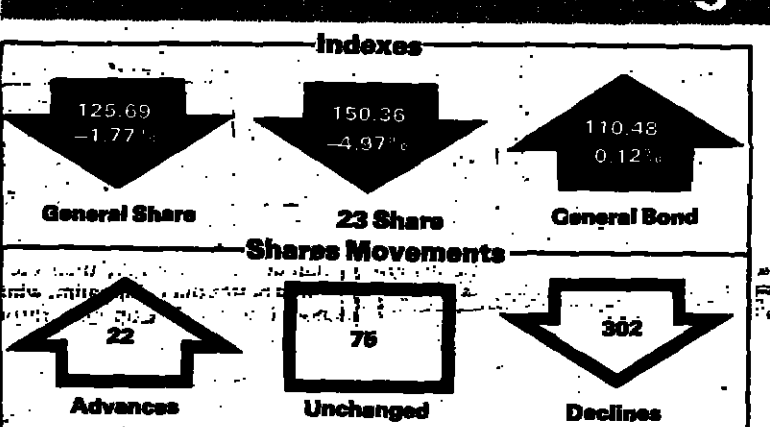
He is a retired shoe manufacturer and has a son, a daughter, and grandchildren.

At one time, Sztajer had been sought as a defence witness by O'Connor, because of the possibility that he had killed Ivan the Terrible, which would prove that John Demjanjuk could not have been Ivan.

"He called me four times from the U.S., but I put down the receiver," the survivor said.

Sztajer promised to make a statement later on, explaining his position vis-à-vis the prosecution.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	High	% Change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	21000	21000	0.0
Bank Hapoalim	19400	19400	-0.3
Bank Mizrahi	24000	24000	-0.6
Bank Discount	20000	20000	-0.7
Industrial			
Asstra	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra B	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra C	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra D	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra E	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra F	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra G	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra H	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra I	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra J	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra K	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra L	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra M	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra N	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra O	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra P	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra Q	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra R	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra S	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra T	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra U	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra V	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra W	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra X	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra Y	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra Z	19400	19400	-0.3
Investment Companies			
Israel Corp. 1.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 2.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 3.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 4.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 5.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 6.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 7.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 8.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 9.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Israel Corp. 10.0	4450	4450	-0.3
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Asstra	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra B	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra C	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra D	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra E	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra F	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra G	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra H	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra I	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra J	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra K	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra L	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra M	19400	19400	-0.3
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Asstra O	19400	19400	-0.3
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Asstra T	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra U	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra V	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra W	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra X	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra Y	19400	19400	-0.3
Asstra Z	19400	19400	-0.3

Statistics

General (all agents)	140.91	-3.8%
Non-agent. Banks	167.07	-4.31%
Arrangement Banks	116.79	-0.16%
Foreign Banks	141.14	-1.32%
Financial Inst.	143.89	-1.75%
Insurance	108.70	-3.80%
Commerce & Services	128.79	-3.6%
Real Estate & Agric.	125.03	-3.67%
Industrial	128.24	-3.5%
Stock & Bond	122.42	-2.5%
Metals	132.25	-3.52%
Chemicals	138.14	-2.13%
Industrial Invest.	143.89	-1.75%
Investment Cos.	157.25	-4.7%
Insurance Cos.	182.35	-5.4%
Oil Exploration	182.35	-5.4%
Bond Indices		
Index-linked Bonds	109.47	+0.09%
Fully linked	110.24	+0.10%
Partially linked	108.29	-0.04%
Foreign Currency	116.79	+0.32%
FC denominated	116.79	+0.32%
FC linked	117.42	+0.43%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.87	-0.09%
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	110.29	-0.10%
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	111.84	+0.22%
Long-term 7+ yrs	111.90	+0.23%

Turnovers

Total Shares	NIS 25,889,100
Non-arrangement	NIS 22,462,900
Arrangement	NIS 3,426,200
Bonds	NIS 5,614,200
Treasury Bills	NIS 24,445,500
Share Movements	
Advances of which 5%+	22 (63)
Unchanged only	3 (10)
Declines of which 5%+	302 (288)
Declines only	6 (15)
Trading Halt	36 (42)

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	Stable/mild to 1%
3% fully linked:	Stable/mild to 0.5%
5% fully linked:	Mild between 0.5-1%
Double linked:	Stable/mild to 2%
Admon:	Rise to 1%
Simon:	Mild to 1%
Gilboa:	Mild to 1%
FC denominated:	Stable/mild slightly
US\$:	14.65-14.75
Unit 0.1:	14.05%
Discount:	14.17%
Market:	13.85%
Hapoalim:	13.85%
General:	13.85%
Leumi:	13.85%
Leumi Trade:	12.17%

Arrangement Yields

Unit 0.1:	13.95%
Unit 0.2:	14.05%
Unit 0.3:	14.17%
Unit 0.4:	13.85%
Unit 0.5:	13.85%
Unit 0.6:	13.85%
Unit 0.7:	13.85%
Unit 0.8:	13.85%
Unit 0.9:	13.85%
Unit 1.0:	13.85%

23 Shares

		Turner	%
Change	Price	MS	Change
-4.50	7050	1778	-6.2
-3.00	330	21013	-0.2
-4.75	13140	635	-5.0
-4.75	19185	651	-4.9
-4.75	2985	8525	-0.8
-4.75	3382	1967	-4.8
-4.75	70354	95	-4.7
-4.75	3947	658	-11.2
-4.75	687	438	-4.7
-4.50	17523	225	-4.5
-6.25	4285	320	-5.5
-6.00	1615	702	-7.0
-6.00	14190	808	-6.0
-6.00	2981	2248	-5.0
-6.00	719	1230	-5.3
-6.00	366294	27	-5.0
-6.00	11448	110	-4.5
-6.00	250	48589	-4.5
-6.00	5944	1824	-4.5
-6.00	5384	573	-5.0
-6.00	2558	4088	-5.3
-6.00	1285	5723	-5.3
-3.25	3305	502	-7.0

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Back to Africa

SLOWLY, but it seems surely, Israel is returning to Africa. This is the good news highlighted by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's visits to four West African countries last week, and the news is encouraging despite the awareness that relations between the Jewish state and the black continent will not readily, if ever, reach the degree of friendliness and intimacy which marked the early era of African liberation, before 1973.

The experience of 1973 inevitably casts a heavy pall. African countries that had been unmoved by Israel's conquests in the Six-Day War, seven years earlier, suddenly broke ties with Israel because its troops crossed the Suez Canal, and into Africa, in pursuit of the attacking Egyptians during the last phase of the Yom Kippur War. That hard-to-forget gesture of ingratitude for Israel's consistently loyal and dedicated aid and support was termed a demonstration of African solidarity with Egypt.

Induced by relentless Arab pressure, it was rewarded with easy promises of financial Arab assistance and cheap Arab oil.

The promises remained mostly just that, and it did not take the Africans long to start welcoming back the Israeli experts and the Israeli firms that had been kicked out in the big rupture. Israel's unofficial return to Africa was given a further push with the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt in 1979, and by the unmistakable evidence of Libyan subversion in African lands that would not follow the Gaddafi line.

Even so, several more years had to pass before an Israeli envoy was invited back to take residence in an African capital.

By now Israel has resumed official diplomatic ties with not only Liberia, Cameroon, the Ivory Coast and Togo, the countries Mr. Shamir visited last week, but with Zaire as well, and a number of other African states, such as Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, are known to be anxious to follow suit. All of these belong to the "moderate" group within the Organization of African Unity, all - with the exception of Liberia - are French-speaking, and all are located in West Africa.

The changed mood of resistance to anti-Israel Arab, and Soviet, pressure within the OAU must, however, sooner or later spread farther afield and reach East Africa as well. Within the next two to three years Black Africa's thoughtless diplomatic boycott of Israel may well finally crumble, leaving only pockets of unregenerate hostility unaffected.

The question facing Israel is, how costly will it be to nourish and sustain the new relationship. The black continent's problems are huge, while Israel's resources are scarce and need careful husbanding. Never again must a situation be allowed to be reached where an African country would consider breaking up with Israel for its refusal to assist in the invasion of a neighbouring territory. Nor must unimplementable promises be made, such as the pledge reportedly given to Mobutu Sese Seko that this country would see to it that U.S. Jews desisted from attacking Zaire for its sorry human-rights record.

Which presumably was the real reason for the Zaire president's "inability" to meet Mr. Shamir.

Happily, the four presidents the premier did meet are said to have evinced a realistic sense of the expectations they should have of Israel. While they view Israel as a backdoor of sorts to America, they do not expect it to act as their banker. They are keener on obtaining aid in the fields of agriculture and medicine than in security and defence. And they do not expect Israel to go beyond the measures which it has already announced in reducing ties with South Africa.

In fact, they are willing to help Israel by interceding with the present left-wing rulers of Ethiopia to allow a reunification of that country's remaining Jews with members of their families now in the ancestral homeland. Such readiness for reciprocal friendship signals a good beginning.

WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One)
Diplomats accredited to the Holy See reported that they have received invitations to appear at formal Vatican ceremonies welcoming Waldheim as is the practice for official visits.

The U.S. government, which has barred Waldheim from entering the United States, will be represented at the ceremonies only by the No. 3 official of its embassy to the Holy See, the embassy said.

Speaking in Bern, Kurz said his mandate from Austria would be to investigate what Waldheim did during the war while serving as a German officer. "My ideal result would be to find out the truth. We will try to get as close to the truth as possible," he said.

Kurz said he would aim to set up

the commission with neutral experts from Yugoslavia, Greece, West Germany, Belgium, Britain, the U.S. or Israel, but declined to give any names.

A former professor of military history at the University of Bern who also worked for Switzerland's Defence Ministry, Kurz said he would begin preliminary work on the inquiry next week, and hoped the commission would produce a report some time in the autumn.

Mock said he hoped the commission's report would "serve for the further knowledge of people of goodwill who have so far lacked exact information."

"But I do not expect that the hard core of those who began this whole slander against Pres. Waldheim will be satisfied with the commission's result," Mock added.

HISTADRUT

(Continued from Page One)

Thursday. This concession is most likely to come in the area of state pensioners, whose pensions are admitted to have been eroded. The other Histadrut demands, of wage rises and a shorter working week, have been rejected by the Treasury and it is unlikely that there will be a change of line on them at this stage.

Meanwhile, two important labour disputes reached temporary solutions last night. Egged resumed services after the personal intervention of the prime minister, but without the Treasury or Transport Ministry having given anything in return. The Broadcasting Authority also returned to work after winning agreement on the disputed 6 per cent wage bonus.

However, neither dispute can be regarded as fully resolved and it is doubtful if either can provide an indication of the outcome of the main public-sector wage talks.

The Civil Service Union, meanwhile, declared a labour dispute yesterday. It demanded separate negotiations with the Treasury last week, but the Treasury has not answered this request.

Civil Service Union head Reuven Ben-Ami told The Post last night that he hopes there will not be a strike. But he warned that if the Treasury refuses to conduct serious negotiations in the next two weeks with his union, then the country's 60,000 civil servants will close down all government offices.

Jewish Agency should face future

Raanan Weitz

ISRAEL today is in the throes of a deep economic crisis which threatens social unrest. Economically, the country is at a standstill after having surged ahead during almost three decades, (1952-1979) at the astonishing and steady annual rate of 10 per cent. The economy stopped growing, in part, because of the crisis which hit the development towns and moshavim, while exaggerating the internal ethnic gaps and creating a social problem which threatens the very fabric of our existence.

There is confusion and uncertainty today regarding the future of those rural peripheral regions. Four main reasons may account for this:

First, the technological advances in agriculture mean that that sector can no longer serve as a source of employment for new workers.

Second, there has been a lack of rapid development of non-agricultural employment options in rural regions.

Third, resources have been used inefficiently being directed mainly toward the purchase of consumer products and settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Finally, there was the destructive inflation, which led to astonishingly high interest rates on business credit that no productive enterprise could pay.

THE SETTLEMENT Study Centre has been conducting in-depth research into past and present trends in the peripheral areas. Based on these studies, I have drafted a plan to deal with the crisis. My proposal is based on three assumptions regarding the underlying ideological outlook necessary to create the conditions to get out of this predicament.

The proposal is based on the need to provide Israeli society with a new image in line with the future economic and social needs of modern

Zionism, particularly as it concerns the development of the rural peripheral regions. This image is rooted in three principles.

First, there is the belief in the individual's ability to express himself by means of the creative forces inherent in every human being. Today there is a need to nurture this ability, both in the realms of material and spiritual creativity.

Second, Israeli society must prepare itself, through its democratic institutions, to nurture individual creativity.

Necessary economic and social conditions should also be created in the rural peripheral regions in order to absorb future generations. The Western developmental model has to be altered, by separating occupational mobility and geographic mobility. Western society - the society of affluence - is constantly on the move. It is this mobility which has undermined the foundations of the family and has brought about the utter destruction of traditional communities which once espoused a myriad of social values. It is this mobility which has led also to the creation of great urban centres with their constant and uncontrolled growth.

In view of the inevitable trend towards specialization and free market competition, production units will become more and more specialized. This trend will have far-reaching effects on agricultural organization. The traditional moshav cooperative and its supporting regional cooperatives will no longer be capable of meeting the economic needs of the units of production, i.e., the farms. A far-reaching structural transformation should and will take place.

SPECIALIZED industrial enterprises and farms should be supported by business organizations in the form of vertical cooperatives for individual lines of production. These cooperatives, run on business lines, will undertake purchasing, marketing and processing activities, as well as credit and professional training.

The mutual guarantee system existing today which may have served its purpose during the non-specialized era is obsolete. The members of the one-line production organization should be dealt with on business terms, credit to be provided by banks and secured according to the individual's credit-worthiness, backed by his efficiency and the value of his production.

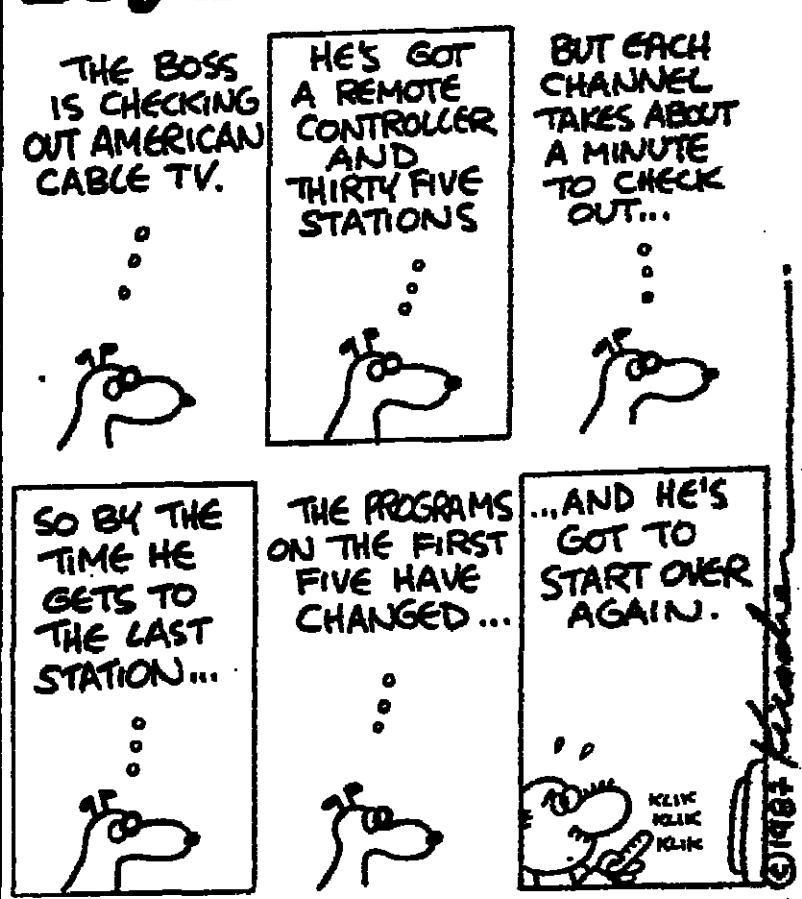
Land and water holdings should be transferred from inefficient producers to more efficient ones. Any surplus which cannot be undertaken by individual producers should be managed by the cooperative on an economically sound basis.

The development of industrial enterprises in the peripheral areas should be entrusted to private initiative, namely branches of existing large industrial corporations such as Koor, or large foreign enterprises. Small industrial cooperatives should not be rejected but based on local organizational and professional capabilities suitable for economic development.

Industries should be provided with suitable locations and the necessary infrastructure adjacent to development towns, with manpower being recruited from the towns themselves and the surrounding moshavim.

Industrial entrepreneurs, having proved their firms' viability, should be able to own the public land allocated to them within the industrial parks. All the services in the peripheral areas are today entrusted

Dry Bones' LETTER FROM AMERICA



to local councils in development towns, and regional councils for the moshavim and kibbutzim. This arrangement is absolutely inadequate to provide future necessary economic and social services.

Trends toward specialization are based on high technology which means a higher level of trained workers both in agriculture and industry. The current fragmentation of the education systems cannot provide the necessary training. The same can be said for health, transportation, administrative and even cultural needs.

The answer is to combine the existing separate organizations into one "united regional authority" which will establish and manage all these services at a new and higher level. This change is essential even though it will undoubtedly clash with many vested economic and political interests.

important catalyst for the processes described above.

For this purpose, major changes must be instituted in the current structure of the Jewish Agency. In fact, there is a need to redefine the relationship between the Zionist settlement in Israel and Jews in the Diaspora who are concerned with their future and the future of Judaism.

The Department for Human Resource Development, which according to the proposal will be established by the Jewish Agency in the rural regions, will have three central functions:

- First, to aid in the overall planning of the regions and the transition to a unified organizational structure in each region;

- Second, to allocate resources for the development of trained manpower drawn from local residents;

- Third, to establish direct links between the unified regions in Israel and "regions" or communities in the Diaspora, in order to attract know-how from the young generation in the Diaspora. These young people can no doubt contribute greatly to the business and technological changes that will result from the proposed overall reform.

The Settlement Department will serve as a base for this department, combined with Project Renewal and perhaps the Youth Aliya Department. It is essential that the organization of the new department be able to fulfil the requirements of the new unified regions.

(The writer is former head of the Jewish Agency Settlements department)

READERS' LETTERS

RELIGIOUS COERCION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Congratulations on your editorial of June 10, "The Chief Rabbinate's case." You have done a service to your readers by stressing the real issue at stake and it is to be hoped that the general public will take note and do something about it.

The real issue is, as you have so succinctly put it, not the challenge to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate but to "the State of Israel itself." Are we, the majority of the people of Israel, to be dictated to, and our daily lives controlled by a very small

minority of narrow-minded fundamentalists?

How soon will it be, I wonder, before there is a move for the re-introduction of animal sacrifices; for the stoning to death of those found guilty of certain crimes; for the removal from the community of those suffering from specific diseases? Let us go all the way, while we are about it. But I can't see our religious tyrants advocating the cancellation of all debts in the *shmitta* years!

A. LEVINE

Tel Aviv.

DEM-JANJUK TRIAL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Reporting on the cross-examination of former Treblinka guard Otto Horn by defence attorney O'Connor (June 11), Ernie Meyer mentions that Horn was transferred to a rice mill in Trieste (then under German occupation) to take part in anti-partisan activities. "The property of Italian Jews who had been killed was kept at the rice mill," O'Connor is quoted as having said.

The facts are much grimmer: the

rice mill on the outskirts of Trieste was transformed into a prison with a crematorium (but without gas chambers). The prisoners, mainly Yugoslav partisans, Italian anti-fascists, Jews and Gypsies, were brutally killed and their bodies cremated on the spot. It seems likely that with the experience acquired at Treblinka, Horn did an efficient job at the Trieste "rice mill."

EMILIO TRAUBNER

Tel Aviv.

THE COURAGE OF HIS CONVICTIONS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Kol hakavod to Abba Eban: he deserves the greatest respect for his courageous commitment to uncompromising principles of integrity.

If all our political leaders aspired to the level of integrity which he exemplifies, they could avoid many scandalous affairs and get on with the job of dealing with the real

problems and challenges which face us.

Abba Eban followed the only course possible in the honest pursuit of his responsibilities. If this should hurt his party, it then made his task more difficult, but he had the courage to remain true to his convictions. It is a sad reflection on his party that his colleagues should demand anything else.

IAN TUFLAS

Ra'anana.

DIVIDED BERLIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - It is with concern that I write regarding President Reagan's comment on "one Berlin." My concern is compounded by our own president's words on the present division of Berlin in reference to the past division of Jerusalem during his recent trip to West Germany.

The oft-repeated statements of abhorrence made at the Berlin Wall by Western leaders no doubt have the most honourable of intentions. However, it does not require one to be a die-hard Stalinist to accept at least some of the premises for the division of that city and the country. The fact that there are two Berlins and two Germanies, divided by barbed wire and concrete, is no mere reminder of the Soviet Union's influence in Eastern Europe. It is also a reminder that the perpetrators of the Holocaust were defeated in war and that humanity did prevail over barbarism.

Let our memories not fail us. It is not for us to forgive or forget - that is for another time. The conquest of Berlin had to be. That city's division may offend the eyes of the living. It does justice to the dead. May the leaders of the West remember that, particularly our own.

JAMES BROWDIE

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